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January, 1918

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Address of President F. J. Hagenbarth

To 54th National Wool Growers Convention

Since our last meeting momentous indeed have been the events around us—individual effort for selfish weal has given place to national movements wherein persons and things have been but as instruments. True to our traditions, written large in a brief space in history, America now in the fight for democracy leads the world as she has done in the past fifty years in matters of material advancement. How marvelous it is that potentially the mightiest nation on earth has become foremost champion of the lowly and the weak! The blood of every patriotic American should tingle with the thought that his own, the youngest and greatest among the nations of the earth, has been called upon to settle once and for all the age-long controversy between might and right. It is the greatest spectacle recorded in all history; perhaps the nearest approach to it being the period of the Crusades when Christendom sought in vain to restore the land of the Holy Sepulchre. Every American by the rights and duties conferred and imposed upon him by his citizenship under our great symbol of liberty, the Stars and Stripes, has become a part and parcel of this movement and has a place and a page whereon to write and record that which will hereafter be read as the world's history.

War Duties.

In order that we may better prepare ourselves for the strenuous duties which we have ahead of us, it will be well to engage in a retrospect of what has taken place during the last year. I feel, as do we all, that should this great war continue to its ultimate conclusion, which is the destruction of the German military power, it means that before another twelve months shall have passed and we are again in convention assembled, that no man in the United States will have a business of his own—we will all by force of necessity be working for the government. The limit of profit allowance to any individual will be merely enough to sus-

tain life and maintain his powers of production and energy—all other resources must be devoted to the cause of America and Liberty.

With this thought in view, it is fitting that we analyze the situation as pertaining to the livestock industry in every detail. We must eliminate the mistakes of the past and we must plan for an efficient future. We must resist economic mistakes by whomever proposed which would result in damage to our industry. It is our mission to promote production and prevent



President F. J. Hagenbarth

profiteering. Our great problem is to provide supplies for the Allies, for the Army and for home consumption. It is our duty to resist conservation gone mad—it is our duty to "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and our boys efficient abroad.

Reverses 1917.

Last spring (after coming through the most severe winter known to our experience) we entered upon a cold and backward spring such as we had never seen; the net result of it all being winter losses ranging from twenty to fifty per cent of our flocks and herds and an increase of not to exceed one-

half a lamb crop. Had it not been for the high prices paid for wool and for the few lambs which he did market, the average flockmaster would have gone on the rocks. As it was many, a very great many, will at the end of the year find their balance written on the wrong side of the ledger.

Contracting Wool and Lambs.

A serious mistake was made by many in contracting their wool and lambs early in the season. It has come to be generally recognized that this practice of contracting or selling in advance of production is usually a business mistake and I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity for a discontinuance of the practice. The purchaser, especially of wool, as a rule is guided by a knowledge of present and possibly future conditions to which the average shepherd does not have access and the gamble is usually all one way. Tremendous fortunes have been made by speculators in both wool and lambs at the expense of the growers and consumers. Had these products been marketed in a natural manner, these fortunes would have been distributed where they naturally belonged. Just so long as the practice of contracting is continued, just so long will these losses be taken.

Ram Sale.

Our second annual ram sale from a point of success was even greater than the first. We have felt, however, that from now on there should be more quality and possibly less quantity—in fact, in such times as these, facing the heavy costs which we do, the shepherds' slogan should be all along the line "Efficiency and Quality." An inferior animal cannot profitably live under the tremendous load of expense which business conditions in our industry impose today. We can best serve ourselves and our country by planning for quality at all times.

President's Activities.

During the year—or since April up to the present time—the principal part of your President's time has been given

56228

to matters pertaining to this association. He has made three trips to Washington—the first in April when he was appointed on the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and was called there in connection with wool supplies for the government. At this time the Boston Wool Trade and the Western wool growers offered to the government all of the supplies that would be needed for a million men or more at prices averaging less than fifty cents per pound. Owing to lack of necessary legislation and in some degree perhaps to red-tape and unpreparedness, the offer was respectfully declined by the Quartermaster General of the United States Army. Again in August your President was called to Washington by Mr. Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Houston in connection with our protest against the propagandum which had gone forth against the use of lamb meat for food. As a matter of personal pride I should like to go into the details of this conference, the net result of which was that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Food Administrator issued a call for a meeting of one hundred representative livestock men to meet in conference in Washington in September. At this latter meeting the meat question was gone into in great detail through a period of day and night conferences lasting several days, the net result of which was the appointment of five livestock producers on a committee known as the "United States Livestock Industry Committee." This committee was to sit and act with representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration and pass on all matters pertaining to livestock. Your President was appointed a member of that committee.

The four big results of this conference were:

First. Fixing of a minimum price on hogs at \$15.50 per cwt. based on market delivery.

Secondly. The taking over by the government of the administration of the big packing plants.

Third. A movement for the introduction of sheep and cattle into areas

of the United States which afforded proper and economic facilities for carrying them.

Fourth. Introduction of zone shipments.

These matters will be discussed at greater detail later on in this address.

Sheep in Michigan and Wisconsin.

In September and October your President made a trip through Michigan and Wisconsin with a view to investigating personally the facilities and advantages offered in the so-called "cut-over" areas of these states for the production of livestock. At this meeting you will have opportunity of learning in great detail what these states have to offer. I believe that we have found in a measure a solution which offers an outlet for our surplus stock from the West. Our aged ewes and our surplus young sheep, which range conditions will no longer permit us to keep, must either go to the shambles or be cared for in other parts of the country. Michigan and Wisconsin afford wonderful opportunities for our young men who have the necessary experience and character to build a secure future for themselves and also a location to which men of more mature years and means may move their homes and energies from sections in the West from whence they have been driven or will be driven by the 640-acre law. Propositions will be presented to you by representatives of Michigan and Wisconsin which, when all the circumstances are considered, you will find liberal and practical. Your President made an address before the assembled land holders of Michigan and Wisconsin at Menominee, Michigan, on October 10th, wherein he set forth what would be necessary to interest the West in these states. They have responded generously and you will be given opportunity to investigate and learn details during the days of this convention.

Attitude of Wool Growers.

There are likewise opportunities of a similar nature existing in the great states of the Southeastern United States where some preliminary investigations have been made, reports of which you will hear. Further investi-

gations are contemplated and your President proposes a trip through that section with the end in view of ascertaining the obstacles to be overcome and the outlook for the introduction of flocks into the South. This work was done as a patriotic measure for the preservation and upbuilding of the wool and meat industry of the United States and in harmony with the desires of President Wilson, of the Food Administration and of the Department of Agriculture. The Western flockmaster has been accused of being opposed to the development of the sheep industry in the United States; he has been accused of desiring a monopoly of the business and of selfish ambitions. These charges are false. On the contrary we feel that unless strenuous efforts are made by ourselves, by the government and by the nation generally, that the wool and mutton industry of the United States will in a few years be practically a thing of the past. We know the wrong and injustice that has been brought to the Western livestock industry and to the natural resources of the nation through unwise legislation and lack of legislation by Congress. The West asked for bread and was given a stone.

American Meat Packers.

In Chicago on October 16th your President made an address before the Annual Convention of the American Meat Packers Association. At this time he took occasion to advise the packers that much economic value had been lost through unnecessary friction and lack of interest by the packer in the producer. He told them that in a large measure the function of the packing industry was primarily to act as an agent of distribution for the producer. He told them that without the producer the packer could not exist and that any measure of discouragement weighing heavily upon the producer would inevitably react against the distributor. He pledged the hearty cooperation of the producer with the packer for any measures which would be for the greater benefit of the industry as a whole. It is a truism that no man can continue to produce any given article at a loss. When condi-

tions are such that the cost of production of sheep and wool becomes greater than the returns, a man can no longer be patriotic and produce wool and mutton. No more can a soldier in the trench continue to be patriotic when his life blood has ebbed away. The belief is widespread through the country that the shepherds are piling up huge profits. What the shepherd asks is an opportunity to place in the proper quarters the absolute facts pertaining to these supposed profits. It is manifestly unfair to compare the price of wool and the price of mutton at this time with prices a few years back without at the same time taking into consideration costs attending their production. It was this point of view which we endeavored to impress upon the packers and which we desire to express to the country at large. We feel that unless our business is approached with a knowledge of all the facts pertaining to it that it is particularly liable to misconstructions and damaging action. To illustrate: I have recently been advised by a wool dealer of many years' experience that he considered thirty-five cents per pound for wool a very fair price which should afford a big profit to the grower. When I submitted to him a statement of costs showing that under the present conditions it would require an average price of forty cents per pound for wool and ten cents per pound for lambs at the point of shipment to enable the producer to break even on his costs of production, he was astounded. At forty cents per pound under present conditions and during the past two years, the wool crop would not pay for the single item of feed and pasturage for sheep except under isolated and most favored circumstances. Until costs of production have materially decreased, prices received for wool and mutton must remain near their present level to provide for expansion and reasonable return on investment.

The "Eat No Lamb" Propagandum.

After several conferences in Washington with Mr. Hoover and the Food Administration officials the propagandum against the use of lamb for

food purporting to have been sent forth by the Food Administration was finally disavowed. However, no public statement that seemed satisfactory or that received wide publicity was ever made by the Food Administration up to within a very recent date. On the contrary dining cars, hotels, women's clubs, certain representative magazines and journals throughout the country all harped on the idea that it was unpatriotic to eat lamb. As best illustrating the present status of this matter, I wish to quote here a telegram which was sent by your association to Mr. Hoover and Mr. Cotton on as late as December 18th as follows:

"Situation affecting use of mutton becoming very serious. Practically the only mutton available for public use is matured lamb less than one year of age. The term 'mutton' as applied to wethers ten years ago is now obsolete because the production of wethers from economic causes has long since stopped. The original public statement purporting to come through your authority which urged the public to use no lamb has up to date had no public contradiction or disavowal from you and as a consequence the great majority of people considers it unpatriotic to use lamb. A public statement from you to the press to the effect that lamb should be used except on meatless days will relieve the situation materially. May we not look for such relief from you?"

To which Mr. Hoover replied as follows:

"Have already sent out statement to the import you wish through our State Administrations which has and is being given wide distribution."

Mr. Cotton replied as follows:

"The Food Administrator has placed no restriction on use of lamb. Have only the meatless day. The administration fully realizes that lamb must be eaten to keep producers in business at a fair profit and desires that there be no falling off in consumption which will injure that industry. I have so wired certain State Food Administrators."

Our efforts to have this correction made have been continuous and aggressive. Notwithstanding these statements by Judge Cotton and Food Administrator Hoover agitation throughout the country persists against the use of lamb. The net result of this senseless agitation has been a curtailment in our judgment of at least fifty per cent in the consumption of lamb.

As stated in our telegram to Mr. Hoover the term "mutton" today means lamb or it means nothing. The term "mutton" properly applies to meat which is the product of a sheep one year old or over. Only a small percentage of the total sheep marketed in the United States is of this class and they are principally ewes—the great bulk are lambs. The most economic meat and the cheapest meat purchased in the United States today, if calorie contents and food value are taken into consideration, is lamb. It is the most healthful, it is the least wasteful, the cheapest and the most economic from any point of view. No shepherd is going to part with a lamb which possesses an economic future. Only such lambs are sold for slaughter as he must sell or which are bred strictly for that purpose. It does not require any compulsory legislation or restrictive means of any nature to force the shepherd to keep a ewe lamb or a sheep of any age in his flocks provided he can keep the animal at a profit. At a conference with Jos. A. Cotton, government director of the packing plants in Chicago, your President stated these facts and I am glad to report that Judge Cotton is in complete accord with the sound economics involved. Our great problem now is to get the facts before the public and disabuse its mind of the theory that it is bordering on crime and to say the least unpatriotic to eat lamb. In order to effect this purpose it will be necessary for your association to spend a considerable sum for publicity purposes and I would advise that your resolutions committee direct that such action be taken.

Fixing of Wool Prices.

There has been considerable agita-

tion for the fixing of wool prices by the government. The last proposition is one proposed by the Philadelphia Wool Trade whereby the entire Western wool clip shall be shipped to certain Eastern points where it is to be appraised for government use and sold to the government or to manufacturers at the appraised value. No board of appraisers located in Philadelphia or Boston is competent, if a broad economic view of the situation be taken, to fix prices on wool produced in the United States. This is a subject fraught with much danger not to the wool grower alone but to the nation generally if the nation be desirous of perpetuating its wool industry. Fools will rush in where angels fear to tread. One of the elemental considerations in the fixing of a price on wool is the cost of production. The first thought of the wool dealer who is to appraise the value of wool or fix the price, therefore, would be: "How much was this wool worth prior to the war?" His next thought would be: "If we double this price then we have made wool high enough." This proposed process for fixing price for appraising might result in a price that was either too high or too low. If it did not cost one hundred per cent more to produce wool then the price fixed would be too high. If it cost two hundred per cent more to produce wool now than it did before the war, then the price fixed would be too low. Our association should be on guard at all times and if it shall become necessary for the government, in the prosecution of this war, to fix a price on wool, we are ready to make any required or reasonable sacrifice, but it is our patriotic duty to resist to the utmost any proposition that might result in the utter destruction of the industry. When the time for price fixing shall have come, the producer is more entitled to a voice therein than is the middleman or dealer.

Economics of Meat Situation.

The economics of the meat situation at this time are distressing those whose duties bring them in conjunction therewith. Meat is one of the great

factors in this war. In their various orders of importance as pertaining to the war, I believe that meats should be classified as follows:

- 1st. Pork.
 - 2nd. Beef.
 - 3rd. Mutton.
- And lastly fowls.

In the case of pork a really definite and apparently satisfactory solution of price fixing has been reached. Live hogs are usually marketed in a standardized form known as "fat hogs," either heavy, medium or light. These hogs can go into the packers' barrel or into bacon or hams and be conserved for future use. On the contrary, cattle and sheep are marketed in every variety and in every condition. We have "fat stuff," we have "feeders," we have "canners"—each of which may be segregated into different grades and each of which, except the first, may be bought by the farmer or feeder to take back out on the farm for fattening. In the case of hogs, no feeders are sent to market under present conditions. The price finally agreed upon as representing a fair minimum price for hogs which would afford a conservative profit for the grower and feeder was \$15.50 per cwt. market delivery. This was based on the theory that it required thirteen bushels of corn to produce one cwt. of animal. As a matter of fact there is some variance in opinion as to the amount of corn actually required for the production of one cwt. of hog. The estimates range from ten and one-half to a maximum of twelve bushels. The maximum was taken in order to afford the maximum encouragement to the producer of pork. We believe that this action was a wise one and will have the result desired. Another formula which has been used for years in establishing the cost of production of hogs was that sixty-cent corn meant six-cent hogs.

Beef and Mutton.

Owing to a variation in conditions, it is manifestly a different proposition to fix a price on cattle or sheep. Neither of them is marketed in standardized form. Even grades fat enough for slaughter vary so greatly and it is

difficult to arrive at the cost of production that price fixing is a serious problem, almost impossible of solution. However, when Congress enacted that \$2 per bushel should be paid for the 1918 wheat crop, Congress very nearly fixed a price on every other farm product. No farmer will raise cattle or sheep or corn unless he feels that he will receive an equivalent therefor of \$2 for wheat. If the livestock industry is to survive and expand, a scale of prices equivalent to \$2 for wheat must become automatically established. This is the one standard by which we will be enabled to measure the costs of production for meat from now on. The difficulty will come in its application. The price fixing through this law becomes automatic—although its working may not be followed in detail, it will be busy at all times and under all circumstances. Each individual land owner will interpret the law himself—he will refuse to devote his land to the raising of livestock unless that land will yield him thereby as much remuneration as it will yield if given over to wheat at the fixed price of \$2 per bushel.

Lack of Co-Ordination in Government Departments.

Strenuous efforts have been made by various departments of the government to increase the production of livestock. The question has been approached from various angles—among others we have a very widely operating and persistent propagandism on the part of the Food Administration urging the public to decrease in every way possible its consumption of meats. The theory underlying this proposition is good and is to the effect that if we save meats for the use of ourselves and Allies during the war period, we will be materially aiding the cause of Democracy. However, I believe, we have a very valid criticism to the effect that whereas by such propaganda the consumption of meats has been greatly decreased throughout the United States, that there has not been a correspondingly greater use of the meats thus saved except perhaps in the case of pork and pork products. During the

fall and winter months we have witnessed a season of declining prices and of overburdened markets which could not readily absorb meat supplies sent forward by producers. In my judgment tremendous accumulations in the shape of corned beef, smoked beef and other meat products lending themselves to conservation should have been piled up for the future demands and use of our Allies and ourselves. During the coming spring and summer months these supplies would have been available. These months are usually lean ones for supplies on the markets. We do not believe that a wise provision has been made to equalize and stabilize markets for the meat products of the nation. Livestock business is becoming extremely hazardous not only for the producer but for the feeder as well. He cannot tell from month to month within \$2 per cwt. what the value of his product when finished is going to be. This state of affairs violates stability, one of the fundamental requirements of steady and increasing production. Unless markets are stabilized in the near future, during the next year or two we will witness a decline rather than an increase in production.

Adverse Legislation.

One of the anomalies of the generally theoretical campaign for the increased production of meats and the encouragement of livestock production through the United States is the fact that such encouragement is asked for by word of mouth, whereas as a matter of fact all legislation, whether state or national, now on the statute books or which has become effective of late years as well as the present demand for decreased consumption has been, while not directly aimed against the production of livestock, at least it has had a discouraging effect. One case in point is the now thread-bare subject known as "the 640-acre Grazing Homestead Act." Had a cunning scheme been devised for the destruction of livestock production in the West, nothing more effective could have been hit upon than this seemingly meritorious and innocent law. The re-

markable part of it was that the law was passed without any general demand for it; without any investigation of its economic effects on the West and the nation at large and seemingly the spirit animating Congress was to get rid of as much land as possible for nothing and regardless of the economic effect of such legislation. As we view it now and as is undeniably the case, the 640-acre law was a mistake from any point of view. First, of practically no benefit to the homesteader; secondly, a positive detriment to the livestock interests of the West; thirdly, a loss to the nation at large, and fourth, practically an absolute economic waste.

All of the livestock interests of the sections involved; three out of every four influential senators and congressmen whom we have interviewed and the public generally throughout the West are of the firm opinion that the proper method of handling the remaining vacant Western public domain was first to classify and then distribute them to the best economic advantage as may be shown by the classification made. Congress itself realized this principle and included in the 640-acre law an emasculated provision for classification. In its haste to dispose of the subject, Congress did not even take time to write a law which can be constructively applied—it is open to various interpretations. We have endeavored to have the provisions of the law set aside during the period of the war and for one year thereafter. The matter has been placed before every department in Washington having authority to act and presumably having influence with Congress and the President. The uniform result can best be expressed by the familiar expression, "Passing the Buck"—of which we were the victims. Like a shuttlecock we were tossed from department to department and from bureau to bureau—the final result has been nil.

Selection of Livestock Trails.

After strenuous effort we succeeded in having a provision inserted into the law which provided for livestock trails to and from markets and to and from ranges. Through lack of sufficient ap-

propriation to make effective this provision of the law and through lack of favorable interest on the part of the powers that have in charge the administration of the law, this provision has become largely ineffective up to date. Appropriations and men are readily available for the favorable passage to entry of locations under the 640-acre law, but there are few men and very little money available for the selection and designation of livestock trails as demanded in the law.

Unless some decided and favorable action is soon taken which will make effective the provision for trails carried in the 640-acre law, within a very few years the West will be largely in the condition of Texas though under much more adverse circumstances. All of the Texas lands in the range country are in private ownership and stockmen find it necessary to go to market most usually for miles through their neighbors' territory. By custom and use, this privilege is generally allowed. The condition in the West, however, will be different for the reason that instead of ownership of public land being in large areas, they will be cut up into small tracts through which it will not be practical to trail either cattle or sheep. By bitter experience we have learned this. We know that an attempt to reach market even now is beset by griefs of every nature—black-mail, suits for damages, positive prohibition beset the stockmen on every side.

Favoring Bona Fide Homesteader.

The stockmen wish to go on record once more to the effect that they are in no manner opposed to the legitimate homesteader nor to a legitimate, bona fide homestead law. We likewise, however, wish to go on record as opposed to the unscientific and destructive provisions of the law as now written. We know that for ten or more years past practically all of the homesteading area throughout the West that was fit for the making of homes and the successful rearing of a family, have passed into private ownership. The great bulk of the remaining lands throughout the West the past ten years is most

suitable, practically and economically, for livestock grazing. Time will demonstrate the truth of our views. During the next ten years we will see a gradual decline of livestock throughout the West. After that time it will perhaps begin to build up again. Entries made under the 640-acre law will be found incapable of supporting families in most instances and these entries will gradually become accumulated in the hands of far-seeing men who, in time, having accumulated enough of these holdings at the right price to have formed a grazing area, will then again go into the livestock business. The great bulk of entries have been taken primarily for purposes of speculation and for resale, when title is made. These in like manner will gradually fall together in large tracts, when these lands will revert again to the use for which they were intended by nature. This process will take perhaps a generation; in the meantime, the livestock industry as at present constituted and carried on will have well-nigh vanished.

In my judgment the proper solution of the public land question today rests in its sale or lease in large tracts so that it may be properly and scientifically administered to bring about the largest production of livestock. I believe that this association should go on record in a resolution to this effect and that active and persistent efforts be made to bring about such a result.

Isolated Tracts.

We have succeeded in obtaining a construction of the law pertaining to the sale of isolated tracts so that 120 acres of land may now be purchased where such lands are entirely surrounded by private owners and no limit placed on the aggregate of lands that may be so acquired. The law governing isolated tracts should be amended so that as much as a section completely isolated can be purchased by the owner of surrounding tracts. This would be of great benefit to the owners and holders of large areas of railroad lands on the various winter grazing deserts in Wyoming, Nevada and elsewhere. Likewise arrangements should

be made whereby tracts owned in the National Forests may be exchanged for tracts of like value outside the National Forests.

National Forests.

The one branch of the national government which seems to have the livestock industry in mind in a serious way and which devotes itself to practical measures for the betterment of conditions for its welfare is the National Forest Bureau. The forestry people have assisted us in every manner possible; the Secretary of Agriculture has waived the increase of forest reserve fees which was to have taken effect this year; the various forest supervisors made strenuous though abortive efforts for the selection of livestock trails; the time limit for livestock on the forests was extended and the numbers of livestock allowed were increased wherever possible or feasible. I believe a resolution of thanks to the Forestry Department for their patriotic and strenuous efforts on behalf of our industry should be brought into this convention by our resolutions committee.

Cottonseed Meal.

It has come to the attention of your President and Secretary that many so-called "cottonseed meal agents" have made contracts for the sale of cottonseed meal at a certain price; if the price of meal advanced before the time of delivery, delivery could not or would not be made by the sellers. Of course, if the price of meal had declined, then the buyer would have been held to his contract. These instances are not isolated but are of frequent occurrence. It strikes me that you have in your National Wool Growers Association a business organization properly equipped which is in a position to do away with this evil. Our opinion is that all orders for cottonseed meal should be placed through this association. The association will in turn undertake to negotiate for purchase and delivery from concerns which are entirely responsible. It is further likely that in view of the large orders which can thus be placed at once and with one mill or one distributor, that lower

prices per ton can be obtained. The customary commission fee of fifty cents per ton would in this event be paid to your organization for your own use and benefit instead of to irresponsible and untrustworthy agents. I would recommend that this subject be given attention and that your officers be authorized by resolutions to undertake the proposition.

Zone Shipments.

Among the beneficial regulations established through the new supervision of the meat packing plants has been the introduction of the zone system of shipment. These zones have been established within a moderate radius of the large market centers. Their ultimate extension so as to cover the entire livestock shipping areas of the United States will be of untold benefit to the producers in the avoidance of piling up of supplies simultaneously on the different markets by shippers. If practically worked out it will mean a much more even distribution than we have ever had in the past. We are all familiar with the benefits in the way of uniformity of supplies on the markets which have arisen through the marketing of lambs over a more extended period. Formerly we witnessed tremendous market overcrowding, especially of lambs, in the months of September and October. This has been largely remedied by what is known as the system of "early lambing" which has been developed in the West during the past five years and through which large numbers of lambs have been marketed in July and August which otherwise would have gone into market in September and October. This movement should be encouraged by livestock interests in every consistent manner possible.

Conclusion.

Your organization, as such, has had a prosperous year. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports will tell you that the association is financially strong and you will not be called upon for contributions for legislative or other purposes. I wish to impress again upon each member of the association his duty in the matter of secur-

ing extended and continuous support, not only for the association itself but for our publication known as "The National Wool Grower." Continue your efforts at all times for the securing of new subscribers. Through monies earned by the "National Wool Grower" and the association we have been able to purchase six thousand dollars of Liberty Bonds, and through subscriptions of patriotic members of the association we have raised a like amount for the benefit of the Red Cross. Your Secretary has been untiring in his work and has accomplished results, especially in the matter of railroad rates, which are of untold value to each and every shipper. Your membership has responded well at all times when called upon to go to Washington or elsewhere on necessary business pertaining to your welfare. At this time of business disturbances and in view of the very probable contingencies which will arise in the near future and which may largely affect your industry, it is particularly fitting that your organization stand firm and steady and strong with closed ranks. Ready, not in a selfish way to promote our individual interests, but ready at all times to see that the right thing is done at the right time for the general benefit of the industry and for the great and glorious government under which we live.

BIG DEMAND FOR NATIONAL FOREST RANGES

Washington.—A continued increase in the demand for permits to graze livestock on the National Forests and the necessity of going ahead with the work of developing the forest ranges to the utmost are emphasized by Acting Forester A. F. Potter in the annual report of the Forest Service. The settlement of the public domain brings new applicants for grazing privileges with each succeeding season, while the continued high prices received for meat, wool, and hides are an incentive for the older permittees to endeavor to increase their numbers. "New permits for an increased number of animals and an advance in the grazing

fees made during the year brought the total receipts from grazing up to \$1,549,000."

The winter season of 1916-17 was the most disastrous the range stockmen of the West have known, Mr. Potter states. There have been years when the local losses were heavier, but never when the losses were so general in every range state. As a result of continued severe weather throughout the winter months and a scarcity of hay, which was hard to get at any price, stockmen suffered severe losses. The lamb crop for the entire West was probably 15 to 20 per cent below the average while the calf crop was considerably below normal. Because of the shortage of feed on the open range, the National Forests were opened to grazing in advance of the regular season and several hundred thousand sheep and cattle were admitted to the forest ranges.

The number of cattle on the forests the past season was nearly 200,000 greater than in 1916, and the number of sheep more than 200,000 greater. This increase, it is stated, was due to a more intimate knowledge of the forage growth and the carrying capacity of the ranges, and to efforts made to increase production of livestock to meet the emergency food needs of the country.

About 1,100,000 acres were examined by the grazing experts of the service during the year. The information gained will, the report says, aid in raising the number of livestock on the ranges to the maximum, without excessive damage. Light grazing for three years has resulted in excellent recuperation of a large area of grama grass range on the Jornada Range Reserve. On the high mountain lands of the Manti National Forest in Utah, it was found that erosion and decrease in soil fertility following overgrazing materially lengthen the period necessary for the grass to "come back."

A study of the methods of herding goats has resulted in an improvement in the handling of these animals on the range. On the Jornada Range Reserve a calf crop fully 10 per cent above

the average was saved from a breeding herd held on a fenced range under improved methods and given a small amount of supplemental feed. From another herd, fed an average of 50 pounds of cottonseed cake per head and given still better care, the calf crop exceeded the average by more than 20 per cent.

On some of the Utah, Montana, and California forests tests were made which further demonstrated the advantages of the "bedding out" system of handling sheep over the old method of close herding with dogs. Advance was made in the methods of salting cattle and in showing the value of well distributed watering places. On a number of forests demonstration tests were made of eradication of the poisonous tall larkspur. In every case, the report states, the losses from poisoning were reduced to an extent which more than justified the cost. Minor investigations were also started to work out methods of getting rid of other poisonous plants.

PACK WOOLS CAREFULLY

Thinking possibly you might be interested to know, of all the wools purchased by us last season by the Salt Lake City office, we only received two lots that were packed unmerchantably. One of these lots contained stones to the extent of sixty pounds. We immediately took this matter up with the owner.

Today we are in receipt of a letter from him stating that he contracted his wool sheared and packed, and that the sheep shearers were supposed to pack his wool in first class shape, and that he was ignorant of the fact that there were any stones in his clip. As evidence of this, he enclosed his check payable to us for \$30, this being the amount due us.

At the extreme price wool is bringing today, growers cannot be too careful in seeing that their wool is packed in a most merchantable condition, and it is very apparent that most of them realize this fact.

CRIMMINS & PEIRCE CO.

OUR MEAT PRODUCTION

INCREASING

Swift & Co. recently presented to the

country an official statement dealing with the meat situation in the United States. The following table is an extract from their statement:

THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT, 1909-1917.

	Number of Head	Dressed Weight of carcass (lbs.)	Other edible portions (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)
1909				
Cattle	13,650,245	7,412,083,035	1,337,724,010	
Calves	6,524,786	685,102,530	63,290,424	
Sheep	14,736,552	604,198,632	29,473,104	
Hogs	53,287,705	8,206,306,570	1,332,192,625	
		16,907,690,767	2,762,680,163	19,670,370,930
1910				
Cattle	13,815,000	7,501,545,000	1,353,870,000	
Calves	6,675,000	700,875,000	64,747,500	
Sheep	16,122,000	661,002,000	32,244,000	
Hogs	44,158,000	6,800,332,000	1,103,950,000	
		15,663,754,000	2,554,811,500	18,218,565,500
1911				
Cattle	13,496,000	7,328,328,000	1,322,608,000	
Calves	6,511,000	683,655,000	63,156,700	
Sheep	18,216,000	746,856,000	36,432,000	
Hogs	57,905,000	8,917,370,000	1,447,625,000	
		17,676,209,000	2,869,821,700	20,546,030,700
1912				
Cattle	12,821,000	6,961,803,000	1,256,458,000	
Calves	6,790,000	712,950,000	65,863,000	
Sheep	19,461,000	797,901,000	38,922,000	
Hogs	56,044,000	8,630,776,000	1,401,100,000	
		17,103,430,000	2,762,343,000	19,865,773,000
1913				
Cattle	12,338,000	6,699,534,000	1,209,124,000	
Calves	5,667,000	595,035,000	54,969,900	
Sheep	18,715,000	767,315,000	37,430,000	
Hogs	59,652,000	9,186,408,000	1,491,300,000	
		17,248,292,000	2,792,823,900	20,041,115,900
1914				
Cattle	11,944,000	6,485,592,000	1,170,512,000	
Calves	5,060,000	531,300,000	49,082,000	
Sheep	18,486,000	757,926,000	36,972,000	
Hogs	55,298,000	8,515,892,000	1,382,450,000	
		16,290,710,000	2,639,016,000	18,929,726,000
1915				
Cattle	12,645,000	6,866,235,000	1,239,210,000	
Hogs	65,071,000	10,020,934,000	1,626,775,000	
Sheep	15,865,000	650,465,000	31,730,000	
Cattle	14,687,000	7,975,041,000	1,439,326,000	
Hogs	75,070,000	11,560,780,000	1,876,750,000	
Sheep	15,500,000	635,500,000	31,000,000	
		29,912,411,000	3,415,538,600	24,327,949,600
Calves	7,058,000	741,090,000	68,462,600	
		18,107,154,000	2,950,327,800	21,057,481,800
1916				

	Average Weight Dressed (pounds)	Other edible portions per animal (pounds)
Cattle	543	98.
Calves	105	9.7
Sheep	41	2.
Hogs	154	25.

Using the figures of total meat production in this table and the census figures of population, the per capita production of meats for each year from 1909 to 1916 was as follows:

	Pounds
1909	217.2
1910	197.7
1911	219.1
1912	208.2
1913	206.5
1914	191.9
1915	210.0
1916	238.7

WYOMING WOOL GROWERS CONVENTION

On January 9th to 11th the Wyoming Wool Growers Association held its annual convention at Douglas, Wyoming. It was one of the best meetings that the Wyoming Association has ever had and in fact, we think the equal of any state meeting held anywhere in the West. About 175 wool growers were present at the meeting and stayed throughout every session, taking part in the discussions on many occasions. Numerous addresses and papers were delivered which were of a high character and were listened to and discussed by the wool growers with great interest. In order to properly protect the wool industry of Wyoming sheepmen, those in attendance subscribed something over \$6,000 to the treasury of the Wyoming Association and that organization is now in excellent financial condition. At the close of the meeting Dr. J. M. Wilson of Douglas, Wyoming, was again elected president and W. W. Daly, vice-president.

Dr. Wilson has been president of the Wyoming Association for many years and it is largely due to his efforts that the organization has been re-established on an active basis. In appreciation of Dr. Wilson's work the wool growers of Wyoming on Christmas morning presented him with a Franklin touring car. This is one of the nicest acts that we know of and indicates that the sheepmen appreciate good service and loyalty. Certainly if any man was entitled to a present of this character Dr. Wilson was the man.

IN COLORADO

The fall and winter up until January 10th in Colorado has been very dry but the sheep went into the winter in good condition. Most of the stockmen bought their hay at from \$9 to \$12 per ton but it has now advanced to \$15 and \$20 per ton in this section. We are having a good storm here on January 10th and it is very welcome as we need the water on the range.

D. J. CHRISTY.

Ensilage—Its Production and Value as a Feed For Sheep

Address By A. G. BUTTERFIELD

Ensilage is not something new, having been used by the Egyptian, Mexican and the North American Indians many years ago. It is now used extensively in most of the states of the Union for feeding both dairy and stock cattle, being especially valuable in stimulating the growth of young animals and as a milk producer owing to its succulence.

That it has not been more generally used for sheep feeding seems to be due largely to prejudice called forth a number of years ago by reports of losses in sheep, caused no doubt from feeding spoiled or mouldy ensilage. There is still an impression among many people that there is danger in feeding ensilage to sheep, and doubtless mouldy or spoiled feed would cause losses. With an experience extending through three years of feeding ensilage the only bad results we have had were when the ensilage ran out.

Many kinds of plants can be used for making ensilage, but Indian corn is more generally used, being of a high feed value, cheaply grown and easily handled. Only a comparatively few years ago it was generally supposed that corn could not be raised successfully in the Western states, and while the later and larger eared varieties such as Leaming, Reeds Yellow Dent and Johnson County White will seldom mature and medium early kinds will mature in many parts of the West, with soil and climate such as obtain in large parts of the Snake River valley, while the several ninety-day varieties of dent and flint will give good results for ensilage in most sections where two or more crops of alfalfa can be produced.

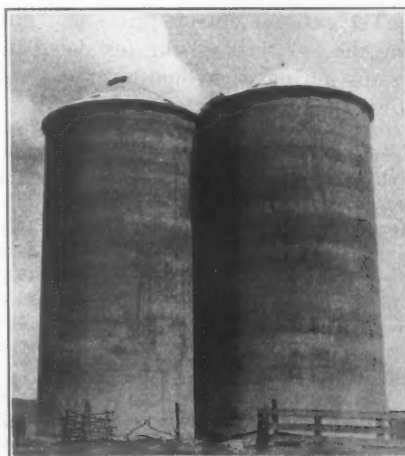
Corn gives best results on rich, heavy, deep soils, especially on land on which alfalfa has been raised for a number of years, though good yields can be had on the lighter volcanic ash and sandy soils. On good land and under favorable conditions a yield of from twenty to twenty-five tons can be grown per acre. The cost of production varies largely under different

conditions, but the following figures will give a fair estimate of cost for growing per acre on irrigated lands at the present cost of labor and feed:

Plowing, per acre.....	\$ 2.50
Discing twice, per acre.....	1.00
Harrowing twice and rolling.....	1.00
Seed .....	.50
Planting	1.00
Cultivating three times.....	2.50
Labor irrigating two to three times	1.50

Total.....\$10.00

On a yield of twenty tons per acre



Two 300 Ton Silos on Farm of the Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.

the crop can be produced ready for cutting and putting into the silo for fifty cents a ton without any allowance for rent on the land.

Silos.

There are many kinds and makes of silos. It has been said that any kind of a silo is good—some are better than others. Generally speaking wood silos are cheaper than concrete, concrete block or tile. The cost of a silo per ton capacity varies greatly, ranging from \$2.50 to \$6.00 according to size and make. The larger the area of the silo the lower the cost per ton capacity. Owing to the compactness and small space required for a ton of ensilage it can be stored much cheaper than hay and other rough feeds, a ton of ensilage

in a fair sized silo taking less than one-tenth the space required for a ton of hay in the stack. With ensilage in a concrete, concrete block or tile silo you have absolute protection from fire, spoiling or loss from any cause, without the cost of insurance, and it will keep indefinitely without spoiling.

Corn should be fairly well dented on the ear before the stalk should be cut to insure the best and most palatable feed for sheep. The stalk, however, should be sufficiently moist to insure the ensilage keeping and also to insure close packing. When cut up and handled water should show plainly on your hands. If the stalk has not sufficient moisture a small stream of water can be let run in the blower of the cutter continually which will mix well with the cut corn stalks.

The cost of cutting the corn and putting it in the silo varies as does the growing. For cutting a corn binder is probably the most economical since a man and three horses will cut four to six acres a day or sixty to one hundred tons of fodder, this being as much as can well be hauled in, chopped and blown into the silo in a day. The cost of cutting, hauling and chopping should be done for one dollar per ton.

With the cost for growing of fifty cents we have the cost of the ensilage ready for feeding at \$1.50 per ton; this however without any allowance for rent of ground or wear and tear of machinery, which might be estimated at one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton respectively. This makes not only a cheap feed but easily handled, and when fed in connection with hay and grain, an excellent balanced ration especially valuable for winter lambing ewes or growing stock.

All dues to the National Wool Growers Association were payable January 1st. We hope that our members will forward their dues without further notice.

REPORT SHEEP TRADE AT SOUTH ST. JOSEPH DURING DECEMBER

The supply of sheep and lambs on the St. Joseph market for December has been approximately around 50,000 head, showing a slight decrease as compared with the corresponding month of one year ago.

The general market on fat lambs has been rather unsatisfactory from the feeder's standpoint—we have had a gradual decline in the market since the first of the month. The extreme top reached on prime fat lambs during December was \$16.65 with the bulk selling from \$15.75 to \$16.25. Prices, generally on lambs, have been anywhere from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. under the range of values during the preceding month and the result has been, feeders who sold their stuff during December have not made very much profit, owing to the high cost at time of putting stuff on feed.

The supply has run pretty well to extreme heavyweight lambs, weighing 85 pounds and upwards. This was on account of feeders buying weighty lambs early in the fall. Packers have been rather severe in discriminating against these heavyweight lambs and this class has been selling at a considerable margin under the handyweights, packers claiming that extreme heavyweight lambs are hard to move.

The quality of the offerings has been exceptionally good, all lambs coming back the past thirty days have been in exceptionally good flesh, owing to the good fall we have had for feeding.

The supply of aged sheep has been very light; in fact, aged wethers in carload lots are apparently a thing of the past. There have been a few cars of yearlings but the principal supply of fat mutton has consisted of fat ewes. What few wethers have been coming have been selling from \$12.00 to \$12.50; yearlings selling from \$13.00 to \$13.75. Bulk of the prime fat ewes have been selling from \$11.00 to \$11.50 and it has been a general steady trade during the month on sheep.

Bulk of our supply has been principally local fed stuff with a few be-

lated shipments of very thin lightweight feeding lambs and sheep from New Mexico. We have also had a few consignments of Fort Collins lambs which were in fairly good flesh but not strictly finished and had possibly been run on beet tops and had very little grain. Trade, however, has been in a very unsatisfactory condition all month with prices much lower than in November. Trade channels, from some cause or other, have been badly congested. The year just closing has been the most remarkable one, from a market standpoint—both sheep and lambs have reached the highest prices during the past twelve months, ever recorded, and whether these prices will be beaten this coming year, it is hard to predict.

The extreme outside prices paid during the year just closing for sheep and lambs during each month, are as follows:

1917	Lambs	Yearlings	Ewes
January	\$14.25	\$12.10	\$10.35
February	14.65	13.60	11.90
March	15.30	13.25	12.50
April	16.90	14.75	13.00
May . (fed lambs)	20.55	(shorn)	14.00
(spring lambs)	20.00	(wool)	15.50
June	18.85	(shorn)	12.25
July . . . . .	.....	.....	9.00
August . . . . .	.....	.....	10.00
Sept. (range lambs)	18.60	.....	.....
(feeding lambs)	18.30	.....	11.65
Oct. (fat lambs) ..	18.30	13.50	11.25
Nov.	17.85	13.75	11.40
Dec.	16.65	14.00	11.75

H. B. BLACK.

DR. MOHLER PROMOTED

The Secretary of Agriculture on December 10 announced the appointment of Dr. John Robbins Mohler as chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Mohler succeeds the late Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin, who died on December 7.

Dr. Mohler has been in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry since 1897 and has been assistant chief of the bureau since July 1, 1914. During the long illness of Dr. Melvin, Dr. Mohler performed the duties of acting chief as well as those of chief pathologist.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, in

number of whole-time employees, is the largest division of the Department of Agriculture. Approximately 5,000 employees are engaged in its work and are located in every state and nearly every county in the Union. The work of the bureau, generally stated, is to increase and conserve the livestock industry. The bureau also conducts the federal meat inspection service. Dr. Mohler's appointment will give universal satisfaction.

LOSS OF SHEEP

Mountain lions and bears have played havoc with sheep bands grazing on the Lewis and Clark national forest, according to Supervisor D. L. Beatty of Choteau, Montana, who has just completed a conference with the state game warden on the subject. The supervisor is seeking a continuation of the game survey in the Sun River reserve that was begun last winter. Bears one night raided a band and killed 110 head. Another night a second band was raided. The herder shot at the intruder as it was slaughtering sheep right and left. Resenting the sting of the bullet, the bear charged the herder, but over reached him and instead of catching him with its claws, struck him with its forepaw. The herder hurtled many feet through the air, with bruin after him as he came down. The herder's dogs entered the melee, and saved their master's life. The bear was driven away.

FROM NORTHEASTERN MONTANA

Enclosed find \$50 for your Red Cross fund.

We have more snow than last year but the weather is not so severe. As there are fewer sheep, sheepmen are better prepared than usual, even if hay and corn are high and hard to get. I do not look for as big losses as we had last year.

JOHN ETCHART, Montana.

Please send in your dues and save us trouble and postage.

Address Before the 54th Annual Convention

Of the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, By DR. ISSA TANIMURA, Tokyo, Japan

Mr. President, and Friends:

It was in the early part of January of the year 1910 that I had the pleasure of meeting you first in Ogden. After I left you there I visited the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois and later spent two years at Cornell as an Honorary Fellow in Agriculture. There in Ithaca I gathered information from the various experiment stations in the United States, and also from the Departments of Agriculture of this and other countries.

So, upon the occasion of my last visit to Ogden, I was just starting to look into the matter of domestic animals, especially if there were any possibilities of raising sheep in Japan. There the government thought that it might be a good thing to have sheep, if it did not prove to be too much trouble. But today I come here with the official message that Japan must have and raise sheep in spite of the great difficulties that may present themselves. The following are the important events which have occurred since my previous visit and that have encouraged me to return to this country.

1. I have succeeded in propagating nutritious forage crops such as alfalfa, fescues, timothy, rye grass, blue grass, all kinds of clovers, corn, oats, etc.

2. The woolen mills of Japan have very materially increased both their capital and their capacity, installing new machinery and improving methods of manufacture. In place of the large importation of tops in the past they are beginning to make their own tops to a considerable degree.

3. The people of both sexes are beginning to use large quantities of wool for clothing, more especially for the manufacture of uniforms for the army and navy.

4. In spite of the large demand for wool, in the grease, the placing of the embargo upon Australian exportation by Great Britain as a war measure, has caused us to look more than ever to the United States for our supply. This is an added and important reason for

my present visit. At the same time I am vitally interested in promoting the growth of sheep in Japan that we may furnish our own supply of wool.

5. The Japanese are rapidly increasing their consumption of meat as a food. Experiments have proven that they will welcome the addition of mutton to their diet.

The real object of my present undertaking is to determine finally whether



DR. ISSA TANIMURA, Tokyo, Japan

or no it is possible to raise sheep successfully in Japan. Some people have blamed our past failures on too much rain, others on insufficient or improper food. If it is the former—I cannot very well change that—though you know that similar conditions are found in England and the Willamette Valley of Oregon where sheep continue to thrive; if it is the latter—I have succeeded in proving that we can raise nutritious grasses and feeds.

Though sheep in Japan might be traced back to ancient times, sheep

rearing was not practiced until 1817 when several breeds from China were imported. Nevertheless, the real history of sheep in Japan started with Mr. D. W. Apjones who visited Japan from California in 1875. He intended to improve the industry by crossing the Mongolian stock with Spanish Merinos on the Imperial stud near Tokyo. A little later W. G. Markham, of Avon, N. Y., who was president of the sheep-breeding association of that state, was invited by my government to introduce a hardier type of sheep. He brought in about 200 Cotswolds and Southdowns. These were placed in the northern part of Japan, but no trace of them remains. During the time that Mr. Apjones was connected with the Imperial stud it was comparatively successful, but, while it still is in existence it has since then been in the hands of Japanese, who have not understood the proper care and maintenance of the stock. During my recent visit to San Francisco I met Mr. Thomas Denigan who informed me that he had known Mr. Apjones and was familiar with the latter's importation of Spanish Merinos into Japan; he also spoke very highly of Mr. Apjones' ability as a sheep expert and breeder. I am sure that Japan owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Apjones for his pioneer work in that country in the sheep industry and I am pleased to pay my respects.

Later the Imperial stud took some blooded Rambouillets from France and the United States. Quite recently they have imported Shropshires and Southdowns from England. This stud is however, very partial to the Rambouillets and tried the other varieties merely for experiments in crossing. They distributed the Rambouillets in small numbers in various places among private owners, and such sheep as you will find today in Japan are very largely descendants of this original consignment. Merino wethers from this stud are used for mutton in small numbers varying from 50 to 300 a year, accord-

ing to the number of culls. This farm already has started to cultivate American grasses for hay, and has also planted corn, turnips, barley, wheat, etc., as feeds. The greatest troubles they encounter in raising sheep are stomach worms, pneumonia and paralysis, with now and then intestinal catarrh and foot-rot.

The next most important sheep farm is that belonging to Marquis Matsukata about ninety miles northeast of Tokyo which was established in 1892, the initial stock for which was secured from the Imperial stud. The stock now is a cross between Rambouillet and Shropshire and numbers between 400 and 500. About the same time Baron Iwasaki also began to raise sheep in the northern part of Japan, and imported Shropshires and Southdowns from England, and also some Rambouillets from the Imperial flock. These two private enterprises grow a few varieties of forage plants and have been maintained to the present day but without greatly increasing their numbers.

In 1909 the Department of Agriculture started sheep breeding in Hokkaido, the northern island of Japan, with Southdowns imported directly from England. Later they brought in Shropshires, and more recently some Rambouillets were secured from this country. It still is too early to determine whether this attempt will prove successful or not. A branch of this stud now is in the southern part of Japan on the island of Kiusheu, where, in addition to the above mentioned breeds they have recently introduced some Romney Marsh and Corriedale from Australia. This experiment farm is rather small in size, poor in grass and I have been told that they are experiencing difficulty in breeding as successfully as might be desired. This Department of Agriculture is the branch of the government to which will be entrusted all large experiments in sheep raising in the future. The chief desire and intention is to distribute a small number of sheep to as many individual farmers throughout the country as possible and where con-

ditions are favorable for their care and propagation. The range system, as it is known in the United States, is impossible in Japan proper owing to the fact that the scale on which the ordinary farming method is carried on is quite small and intensive. This should be borne in mind in order that satisfactory results may be attained. We should follow the English system of hurdling—or soiling of the animals. In other words—they must get more feed from smaller pieces of land.

We now have in Japan about 2,700 head of sheep, of which about 400 to 500 a year are killed for mutton. This amounts to practically nothing when it is considered that in Japan the total consumption of meat for human food, including beef, mutton, pork, horse-flesh and all other kinds is only about 55,500 tons, or only 1.8 pounds per head per year. Japan still stands as the lowest of all civilized countries in the number of its sheep.

Registration of animals is not practiced in Japan, so that their pedigrees are ignored or left to the discretion of the few people who may be interested.

It has been a well known fact that the number of sheep has been decreasing all the time, but the weights of the fleeces have constantly grown heavier due to the advanced study of breeding combined with better food. Yet the increase in demand is so enormous that there may very possibly come a day when we cannot get our supply of wool without paying very high for it. Someone has stated that our land is too valuable for the raising of sheep—that even the great ranges of Australia, Africa, Siberia, Manchuria and the lands along side your Rocky mountains have grown to be too precious for wool animals. But this is not true—or if it is then we soon shall come to the time when we shall have no sheep and therefore no wool. If the land increases in price the remedy is to put sufficient labor and fertilizer upon it and so grow larger forage crops, using it economically.

But, after all, the main point with us is the production of wool, with mutton a secondary consideration. The essen-

tial point is to raise enough sheep to supply our woolen mills with material. Our first aim is to clothe the army and our students with warm and durable apparel, later feeding them with sweet palatable mutton.

We have a number of woolen mills, some of them quite large, the most important one being that owned and operated by the war department, which is run for the sole purpose of furnishing cloth for the army, not a yard of its production reaching any other hands. This mill will accept any wool offered to it by Japanese farmers, even the smallest quantity from one fleece—this in order to encourage wool production.

We have been importing annually raw wool, during the past few years, to the amount of fifteen million dollars, and, if you add to this tops, mohairs and woolen goods the sum reaches twenty million dollars.

The import custom tariff on every hundredweight of mutton is \$3.00, and \$4.70 on each 100 pounds of sheepskin. Live sheep must pay \$1.50 per head and goats \$1.15, whereas wool is free.

Among the private woolen mills the Tokyo Woolen Mills have the largest capital, amounting to \$6,000,000. This company recently received an order from the Russian government to furnish one million yards of cloth. Another mill, near Kobe, has established a very enviable reputation for the quality of the cloth it turns out and I understand that it is paying good dividends.

Previous to the war there was only one company making mousselines from their own tops, the others importing their supply from England. The English embargo reduced the supply of tops to 100,000 pounds, and this compelled the other companies to install machinery to make their own tops, and they experienced great difficulty in securing this equipment due to war conditions. Then came the embargo on Australian wool which created havoc in the industry. Thus the grease wool of Africa and South America was brought into Japan to take the place of Australian wool. Even the African supply is by no means assured,

and in the near future it also may be embargoed. In January of last year I noticed that the factory price of moussaline was 25c per yard in American money; it rose to 30c in June, and by the end of August had jumped to 55c. For a short time the mills may turn their energies into the production of other textiles, such as cotton and silk, but not for more than a few months. At the same time we are suffering from a short supply of cotton and the export of raw silk is increasing rapidly. At this time one must pay \$7.50 to \$8.00 for a dress of colored moussaline, which is a decided hardship on people of ordinary means.

The Japanese woolen mills now with ample supply of raw wool are able to manufacture 12,000,000 pounds of top per annum, enough to meet nine-tenths of the home demand, and are considering the utilization of the left over material. The price of tops rose suddenly from 50c to 90c per pound, since the Australian embargo went into action.

Before the war that country supplied 70 per cent of all the wool used by Japanese mills. This was due to the fact of the popularity of Merino wool, which comprised 80 per cent of all used, the other 20 per cent being made up of crossbred and Chinese wools, British-India wool, Cashmere, camelshair, etc. Our army officers have been demanding cloth made entirely of Merino wool, but, in case it should be proven that Merinos are not adapted to Japan, it has been suggested that we might use cross breeds, retaining the quality of goods in about 48s to 60s for this special use.

He who would undertake the matter of sheep raising in Japan seriously must be an open-minded man, seeing two sides of a question, patriotic to his own country as well as to his allies. I appeal to the men of experience to promote this noble industry which this hermit country of mine has allowed to remain in a most backward condition. Yea, the day must soon come when we can work together in this important industry with you in Japan, for her government and intelligent classes seem to be alive to the value of sheep rearing.

Upon my last visit I called on Hon. James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture, who handed me thirty-eight kinds of seeds of forage plants with detailed instructions for their cultivation. On my return home I tried these in the military field in Chosen, or old Korea, and also in the Chinese Agricultural Experiment Station in Mukuden with great success. I was then asked by General Asakawa, president of the Horse Administration and General Yoshida, head of the Remount Depot, to look into the feeding of army horses on the military farms. This led me to assist the war department to grow grasses on that famous Susono parade ground at the foot of Fuji mountain, commencing the work from the first of May, 1915. On the same date I opened the Japan Forage Experiment Station in Harashino, one hour ride on the train from Tokyo, where the Cavalry College stands, planting all those thirty-eight kinds of seeds that were given me by Secretary Wilson, together with those which were sent by Cornell University, Professors Myers and Savage of Cornell and Mr. Huntington of Buffalo. Those experiments were very successful and the seeds gathered from the farm in Harashino have been scattered all over the military divisions to be tried by the officers.

Japanese farmers perhaps raise the heaviest crops known to the world and the high productiveness of the small lots of land held by the peasant proprietors would spare larger areas for still further experiments in cultivation. Forests occupy nearly the half of the total used land. The average yield of rice in the lowlands is about 40 bushels to the acre, whereas that of winter wheat is something like 20 bushels. Barley, which is universally eaten by all classes of farmers, yields about 25 bushels. In a rich clayey loam 25 tons of turnips per acre are not uncommon, and 4,000 pounds of tobacco is supposed to be a fair result. We get the rice screenings by cleaning or winnowing the grains out of a basket or bucket. With the exception of paddy and upland fields the arable land now comprises about 4,700,000 acres of so-

called pastures, whereas 55,000,000 acres is devoted to forests. The owners of these lands are the Bureau of Imperial Estates, the Department of Agriculture, villages, temples or shrines and private individuals.

Certain it is that the grazing area on the bluffs, hills and mountain sides of Japan unoccupied for any other purpose, is greater than the grazing area of all the British Islands and Ireland put together. The pastures in Japan do not correspond to those found in America. They are rather weedy places, having a coarse and inferior kind of hay, owing to the lack of irrigation and drainage. Naturally the natives have not reached to the point of understanding the value of nutritious grasses or leguminous vegetation, and the application of manure or any fertilizer for forage plants is not known to them. Many men, even the most learned, have confused the words weeds and grasses.

Nevertheless, these forests as well as the timber lands on the hills and bluffs, with the luxuriant feed found in the valleys, offer good grazing for domestic animals. Here and there the streams and springs surrounded by shady trees would certainly furnish them ease and comfort.

Woman's wages in Japan are coming up steadily. They now earn \$5 to \$9 a month, and furnish their own food and lodging. The man on a farm generally gets 25c to 40c a day under the same conditions. The two sexes work together in the field and they sing as they dig, sow and hoe. They start the work with song under the twinkling stars and end the duty with song under the fresh moon. None leave the field so long as the boss stays, and often sons come after their mother. The farm implements they use are still in a primitive stage, though some modern farm machinery already has been introduced by the International Harvester Company. The incomparable cheapness of labor, the thorough character of the tillage, the mild climate throughout the year, and great opening for the oriental markets in all lines of livestock, especially sheep and its products, all justify the careful con-

sideration of this comparatively new industry. Many men blame our climate or weather, perhaps from simply reading a book written by a poorly informed traveler, and so receive a wrong idea about Japan. We know that there are a number of people besides Job who open their mouths in vanity and multiply words without knowledge. Japan has, during the past decade, gone into some new enterprises due to the influence of Western Europe as well as North America. Though a change in livestock might be considered quite insignificant, still great things have come over the spirit of the Japanese at large.

Since the latitude of the empire extends over 30 degrees, one can enjoy there any choice of climate between torrid and frigid zones. Yet the whole country being influenced by the oceanic currents, the central mountain ranges traversing the islands and the atmospheric conditions of the continent of Asia, it is not safe to judge the temperature by that of a certain spot in a similar latitude of the United States. Thus, the districts facing the Japan Sea have much snow, often 4 to 5 feet deep, while the vicinity of Tokyo hardly ever has snow which exceeds 5 inches. However the section lying on the coast of the Pacific is visited by heavy rainfalls, frequently over 25 inches from July to September. I understand the states of Oregon and Alabama also have heavy rainfall which comes during their winter months. The average temperature is 65 degrees F.—the hottest summer with 94 degrees and coldest winter 20 degrees above zero. So, the cultivation of crops, such as grains, vegetables, roots, etc. has no winter of rest and seldom suffers drought in summer.

Being entirely based upon volcanic rocks and sands, the country naturally embraces very few extensive plains. The soil consists more of igneous rock than of sedimentary formation, and you often find the black vegetable mold with a deep clay or sand subsoil.

There have been statements made for a long time that oats would not grow well in Japan excepting in our northern island. I have sown the

seeds received from Cornell and harvested a fine crop. The first hay that I got out of the experiment station, mixed timothy and redtop, I had the honor of presenting to the emperor to feed his horse, this was on the 11th of July, last year. This led to my being given the further privilege of furnishing a miniature farm of fifteen kinds of forage plants within the Imperial Palace ground. More than this, I was permitted to use 800 acres of ground in Nasu, which is owned by the Bureau of the Imperial Estate. This is located close to the Depot Kuroiso which is 99 miles northeast of Tokyo on the main line of railroad, and 1,000 feet above sea level. It is enriched with old pine trees and mountain cherries and has a grand view of the snow-capped mountains in the far distance. Having a sulphur hot spring nearby, the place is well disinfected naturally so that the animals are protected from worms or flukes. The ground is full of humus and at the same time has gravel suitable for the growth of alfalfa and clovers. I have seen there corn 7 feet in height and oats 5 feet. We opened the ground on the first of May last year, when Dr. L. H. Bailey, former Dean of Agriculture of Cornell University, visited the farm with his wife and delivered an inaugural address, by the side of the Governor of the Province, General Kato, president of the woolen mill under the war department, and many representatives from various departments in Tokyo. More than twenty species of American forage plants are growing there now and afford a great future prospect for both fodder and grazing. This will, no doubt, prove an inestimable blessing for the sheep industry of Japan. In doing these things upon my own account during the last eight years and devoting myself entirely to this farm work, I hope to finally create a pure-bred stud. In this connection we should have an experimental farm for the judicious crossing of different breeds in order to have a standard type for oriental sheep. It is the intention of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to persuade each farmer in Japan to keep sheep on his farm, in as

large a scale as possible. This is coming to be a vital question of the day there, and for anyone who is interested in this industry Japan will be the place to look for opportunities. After a satisfactory result has been reported to the public by the department, many capitalists in Japan will push their way to Mongolia, China, Manchuria, Chosen or Korea and even to the eastern Siberia to improve the native sheep of these countries with our blooded stocks. I will tell you now a little about these countries.

The inhabitants of these countries are very familiar, and have been for centuries, with the breeding and care of livestock of all kinds. Japan is the only important country that has neglected this important phase of human industry. While it is true that they need great improvement in their stock, we in Japan need both men who understand animals as well as the animals themselves. In China and Korea they use bulls—not steers—as draft animals and in several instances I was surprised to notice a bull and a mare yoked together to the same plow. Contrary to the rule in your country and in mine, it is the custom in Korea for the animals to set the pace for the work—when the team stops to rest, at its own will, the driver rests also, when the team gets busy again the man reluctantly resumes his labor; if the animals continue to draw the plow the man must follow until they signify their readiness to quit. Before Korea came under the control of Japan it was against the law for anyone except the emperor to raise sheep, all others being restricted to the breeding of goats. Once a year the emperor proclaimed a holiday and feast day and on this occasion fed a few of his closer intimates and friends with mutton. As a result the ordinary people did not know the taste of mutton, though they became very proficient in the preparation of goat meat. For this reason it is, or has been, very easy to introduce sheep into Korea, since they esteem it a great privilege to own sheep or eat mutton. Korean beef is the best raised in any oriental country. They understand the fattening of livestock for food and

will be able to apply their methods to sheep as well as to cattle.

Japan now holds a lease on the Manchurian railway, capitalized and under the direction of Japanese. In order to promote freight traffic this company not only operates mines but is developing agriculture and livestock in the territories contributory to its lines. They have just started to improve the native sheep by the importation of English breeding stock. There is over 15,000,000 acres of cultivated land in Manchuria, with a population of the same number, or an acre to each individual in the country. An additional 250,000,000 acres is available for livestock growing. Between April and September they range their stock on the hills and mountains, the herders often being boys of fifteen years or under and seldom using dogs. Soy beans, Kaffir corn, millet, and fine grasses are planted for forage.

A great number of domestic animals are to be found in Mongolia. One need not be surprised to receive a horse as a gift after a very brief acquaintance. They have a rather odd way of tracing lost animals. Whenever one is missing the owner offers a prayer to the Great Buddha and burns the shoulder blade of a sheep. When the bone cools the cracks in it are carefully examined as they are believed to indicate the direction in which the animal has strayed. In Mongolia the use of woollen cloth and blankets is very prevalent. The boundaries between Korea and Manchuria and Manchuria and Mongolia are not very distinct and many conditions in all three countries are quite similar. Mongolians are essentially nomadic herders and, as livestock men and not agriculturists, are very jealous of their grazing grounds. For this reason they are resentful of the attempts of the Chinese to emigrate to Mongolia and cultivate the ground. The situation is very similar to that which you had in this country when the stockmen objected to the intrusion of the homesteaders on the free range. Mongolians stick to the barter method of exchange. A horsehide with the tail on is worth 5 to 6 pounds of wheat flour, an oxhide brings about seven yards of

cotton cloth, while a sheepskin is currency for 7 to 10 yards of ribbon. Compared to the area of the country, some 1,300,000 square miles, Mongolia has a very small population, say about 700,000 to 800,000 people, about one-third the size of the city of Tokyo, while its area is about ten times that of Japan. The houses or tents are made of wool-canvas with the corners filled with cow manure to keep out the wind. They eat the meat of cattle, goats, camels, etc. To each house or family there is only one kettle, one knife, one water jar. The cost of living is about 50c a month. Mr. Mishima, a Japanese superintendent of a sheep ranch of some 250,000 acres, supported a family of eight on \$50 a month, and still was considered to be spending a great deal of money. Interest rate on loans is 33 per cent. A man who has as much as \$150 is considered rich. Chinese money lenders in the country, when loans are not repaid, take sheep in settlement of the debt.

There is no question but that China is the greatest wool producing country in the East, the output being something like 35,000,000 pounds for North China alone. The principal market for this wool is Tientsin, but since the Japanese occupied Tintao the latter is becoming an important wool center. The wool which is produced along the railroad to Tintao is the best that is raised in China. This brand is called "Cold Wool," of which the shorn is of better quality than that which is pulled. Perhaps I should explain that the Chinese, in addition to shearing sheep, also secure a supply of wool by what might be called carding the fleece of live animals. A difficulty in this trade is the reprehensible custom of the wool raisers of mixing sand, gravel and even stones with the wool to increase its weight, making it necessary to inspect it carefully two or three times before it reaches its final destination at the mill. When the wool reaches Tientsin or Tintao it is sorted both by hand and machinery according to quality, weight, length and variety. In China mohair is of greater value than wool but the production of the former has not reached any great importance. The

Chinese value the sheep first for food, second for hide and thirdly for the wool. Their sheep produce, as a rule, only about 1½ pounds of wool a year per animal, and the quality is so low that it is fit only for carpets and other coarse fabrics. In China the grasses are not nearly so good as in Manchuria and Mongolia and the raising of hay is practically unknown. There is no particular time for breeding. Rams are castrated at six months of age, and altogether the animals are of very low grade. Chinese sheep are without horns while the Mongolian varieties are horned. I visited the Tintao wool market a few years ago and found that all the transactions are carried on in the various hotels, where the breeders and the sheep merchants stay, especially during the month of November. The commission rate is regulated at three per cent; two per cent from the seller and one per cent from the buyer to the commission merchant. Sales are based on 100 kin—one kin is nearly equal to 1 1-3 pounds in America. It is strange to find that there is no regular rate charged for the storage of wool. Should anyone make a large profit dealing in wool he is charged accordingly a higher rate, but if, on the contrary, he makes no or little profit, he is not asked for storage nor even for his food and lodging.

We must consider the production of sheep and wool in two ways: the range system and the farm method. Good examples of these are to be found in the cases of England and Australia. England, with a small territory, still raises 32,000,000 head. Australia, with a vastly larger area, has 120,000,000. I am not prepared to say which method is the better, probably it depends entirely upon the conditions surrounding each. We find a parallel in Japan, which of necessity must follow the farm system with small flocks, and Manchuria and Mongolia with their great areas that permit of the range system. One disadvantage of the latter, as it appears to us, is that the sheep have to travel much greater distances for their food and so do not have the same chance to fatten. The United States seems to be in a trans-

ition stage between the two.

Russia has immense areas of available land with numberless farmers and still is compelled to import food stuffs. England has used her maritime power for transportation to and from her territories, yet prices of provisions rose in those countries. Austria raised the price of beef 350 per cent since the war broke out, while Germany raised the price of beef 120 per cent and mutton 180 per cent in addition to the order that one cannot consume more than one-half pound of meat during a week. In time of peace, England has 250,000 soldiers with 31,000,000 head of sheep. France 616,000 with 17,000,000; and Japan 225,000 with only 2,700. For the year 1919, Japan will need 50,000,000 pounds of wool or at least, 10,000,000 head of sheep to furnish the cloth for that nation. Thus Japan must have sheep.

I trust we, meaning you Americans, French, English, Japanese, and our allies, are all ready to defend liberty till every piece of our bones and every drop of our blood is exhausted, because we must see the advent of a permanent and substantial peace to the universe.

I understand the German soldiers in front are now wearing clothes made of 20 per cent wool, 20 per cent cotton and 60 per cent paper; and they are badly in need of mutton as well as tallow, both of which are so necessary for the welfare of an army.

It is true, in saying that "Food will win the war" and more true that "Sheep will save the world." I thank you.

NO WOOL EXPORTS

The War Trade Board makes announcement today that the regulations governing the exportation of commodities containing wool, which were promulgated under date of October 10, and under which such exportations were allowed only when based on orders booked prior to September 25, 1917, are hereby withdrawn, and the following regulations are effective as of December 15, 1917:

1. No licenses will be granted by the War Trade Board for the exportation

of any commodities containing wool which, in the judgment of the board, are necessary or desirable for the military or naval uses of the United States.

2. Persons desiring to export commodities containing wool shall file with the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, an application on the proper form therefor, specifying in detail the goods for which export license is required; and, in addition to the information regularly required on the application blanks, shall furnish a statement by the manufacturer of the cloth or yarn of the number of pounds of scoured wool contained therein.

3. The applicant should further state on his application whether the



F. D. MIRACLE, Treasurer
Helena, Montana

goods are already manufactured or yet to be manufactured; if manufactured, license may be granted in the usual way, but, if the goods are yet to be manufactured, license may be issued for a period of not exceeding six months. All licenses will be revocable as usual and subject to all the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board.

4. In addition to the foregoing, persons wishing to ship commodities containing wool to their branches or agencies abroad will be required to state the maximum amount that they now have and would like to maintain in

stock at their respective branches or agencies. They will also be required to sign the standard agreement covering shipments to branches or agencies with any additions or special changes that may seem desirable to the War Trade Board.

5. Exporters need no longer procure the certificate from the Textile Alliance as to the date of the order, and no applicant need any longer communicate with them regarding the filing of applications, but should address all inquiries to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, 1435 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

6. The War Trade Board may at any time, if the public interest requires, add to or modify these regulations or revoke or modify at any time any consent, permission, or license granted or implied thereby; and all persons entering into agreements or making contracts concerning commodities containing wool should make the same subject to these or any other regulations of the War Trade Board.

A WASHINGTON OFFICE

The National Wool Growers Association will open a branch office in Washington, D. C., some time within the next three weeks. While the association has had a representative in Washington for considerable time, yet it is felt that by giving more attention to work at that end of the line, blunders of the different governmental departments may be avoided. Naturally the Food Administration and the War Department are going to have considerable to say from time to time regarding the consumption of lamb and wool and possibly the matter of fixing prices of these commodities may ultimately be considered. Such important questions as these demand the immediate attention of some one on the ground and therefore the Washington office will be opened and maintained for the period of the war. Of course wool growers will understand that this will very considerably increase our expense and will mean that more of them must contribute their dues to this association.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Fifty-Fourth Annual Convention of National Wool Growers Association at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 19, 1918.

The National Wool Growers Association in convention assembled at its Fifty-fourth Annual session, January 19, 1918, do hereby resolve:

That we hereby pledge the support of this association collectively and individually to every measure promulgated by the President of the United States in order to win this war for humanity.

Honest Clothing.

As a means of conserving the nation's supply of wool, the National Council of Defense has recommended to manufacturers engaged in the production of woolen goods for the army and for civilian use that they use a larger percentage of shoddy and make less all-wool fabrics. We do not believe that the exigencies of the situation justify this use of wool substitutes in the clothing of our troops, for statistics show that this country has on hand a normal supply of wool and that with wool manufacture proceeding on the present basis no unusual shortage of wool can occur in the near future. However, if in the judgment of the National Council of Defense it is necessary to use increased quantities of substitutes for wool in the clothing of the people, then we insist that in order for the public to derive the benefit of this adulteration, that woolen goods be stamped or tagged by manufacturers and by those who make up the finished article, to show exactly the quantities of wool substitutes that they contain. This will place the consumer in position to protect himself, for the average purchaser of woolen clothing is not able to detect wool substitutes in the garment that he purchases except by the inferior service that it gives.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we condemn the use of wool substitutes for soldiers' and sailors' clothing and blankets, and that for the protection of the consumer we most urgently pe-

tion Congress to enact such legislation as will require the branding and tagging of all adulterated woolen goods so as to show to the consumer the amount of wool substitutes contained there.

Restriction of Lamb Consumption.

Whereas, An impression has gained wide circulation that the United States Food Administrator, as a means of conserving the Nation's supply of sheep, has taken the position that the public should not eat lamb. The Federal Food Administrator has repeatedly advised this Association that he has placed no restrictions whatever on the use of lamb except that it should not be eaten on the one meatless day, Tuesday of each week. In spite of this, however, lamb is being consumed to but a limited extent and the future of the sheep industry is placed in jeopardy by this lack of market for the lamb feeder. The public should realize that lamb is not exported nor extensively used as a food for the army or navy and that the consumption of lamb in greater quantities will conserve supplies of pork for export to our Allies. The great percentage of Western lambs that go to market are fit only for slaughter and on account of their sex, breeding, and type, are entirely unsuited to be kept for wool production. They are bred and raised solely to be marketed as lamb, and unless they can be marketed while yet young, there will be no incentive for producing them. When these lambs are placed upon the market it is at that age when their meat is most delicious and when they have reached the limit of economical development. To feed them longer would convert their meat from the lamb stage to the mutton stage and would entail the consumption of enormous quantities of grain that are needed to maintain the breeding flocks. If these fat lambs cannot be marketed, then the sheepmen must market their breeding ewes, as under existing conditions neither range nor feed is available to carry over both the lamb and its mother. If such a condition came about it would entail the disruption of our sheep and wool industry, for even

the ewe lamb does not reproduce until two years of age and even then is less productive than the older ewe, and

Whereas, J. P. Cotton, representing the United States Food Administration, has publicly declared to the National Wool Growers Association and also to the American National Live Stock Association that the Food Administration urges the use of lamb and mutton as against the use of other meats used for exports,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we urge and direct our officers to call upon the U. S. Food Administrator and the different State Food Administrators to give the widest publicity to the fact that under official orders there exists no restrictions against the use of lamb except on the one meatless day, Tuesday each week; and we further urge the public to use this most delicious and nutritious meat and call upon the hotels and dining car systems of the United States to restore lamb to their menus.

Consumption of Heavy Lambs.

Whereas, Consumers discriminate against the mutton of heavy lambs merely because the cuts are too heavy to suit them, and

Whereas, It is impossible to market thousands of lambs in choice condition without growing them to over weight,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the packers and retailers of meats be urged to give special attention to devising ways of making cuts of suitable size for consumers out of the carcasses of overweight lambs.

Federal Dog Tax Law.

Whereas, A general effort is being made to re-establish wool-growing in the states of the East and Middle West, but the depredations of uncontrolled dogs after considerable obstruction to the success of such efforts. State regulation of the dog nuisance has generally proved a failure and it is felt by many well advised people that if a Federal tax could be imposed it would result in raising considerable revenue and in destroying many worthless dogs.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we urge upon our members of Congress

the desirability of placing a Federal tax upon all dogs, and of using the fund thereby created to exterminate stock killing dogs and predatory wild animals.

Eradication of Predatory Wild Animals.

Whereas, The work being done by the Bureau of Biological Survey for the extermination of predatory wild animals and range destroying rodents has proven most successful and beneficial during the past two years, and

Whereas, Congress is to make an emergency appropriation to meet food shortage conditions and to aid in increasing production, and

Whereas, This resolution is in direct line with such appropriation work,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we petition Congress for an appropriation of \$500,000 for immediate use by the Bureau of Biological Survey for the extermination of the aforesaid animals, and

Be It Further Resolved, That in case the legislature of any state shall make an appropriation, or the stock raising interests of any state shall raise funds to be expended by the Biological Survey, the said state appropriation or private fund, shall be duplicated by a further appropriation by Congress to be extended by the Biological Survey for the extermination of the aforesaid animals of such state or states.

Contracting Wool In Advance of Shearing.

Whereas, The present war emergency conditions require the elimination of speculation in all essential commodities as far as possible, and the contracting of wool by the growers at a time in advance of shearing may be considered speculation,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That this association looks with disfavor upon any contracting of wool previous to shearing.

Experimental Sheep Farm in Idaho.

Whereas, The Bureau of Animal Industry has established a sheep experiment station in Idaho, and

Whereas, This station promises to be of great value to the sheep industry, and

Whereas, The permanency and the continuation of the work of said experiment station is seriously endangered by the fact that it has no land suitable for producing winter feed,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we request our representatives and senators at Washington to see that the Bureau of Animal Industry be furnished with appropriation sufficient to provide such area of hay producing land as will completely equip the United States Sheep Experiment Station for carrying on its work.

Designation of Trails.

Whereas, The 640-Acre Law of December 30, 1916, provided that trails for live stock should be established by the Secretary of the Interior previous to the designation of unoccupied public domain for settlement, and

Whereas, Few of the these trails have been definitely established up to the present time and unless laid out and withdrawn from entry in the near future, destruction will be brought to a large portion of our livestock industry,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we most earnestly petition the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to direct the proper bureau of his department to designate all trails applied for at the earliest possible moment, and before any lands subject to this act shall be designated for homestead entry.

A Definite Grazing Ratio.

Whereas, The best interest of the nation will be conserved by the maintenance of a fixed ratio as to the total number of sheep and cattle grazed in the different sections of the West. From an economic standpoint it is not desirable to have an under supply of either cattle or sheep. The maintenance of a fixed ratio depends upon the area available for summer grazing. As most of the summer grazing area lies within the National Forests, the regulations covering the admission of stock to the forest has important bearing on the number of each class of livestock that can be maintained in the country.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we request the Forest Service to maintain

the present existing ratio of the various classes of livestock within the National Forests and where the range is stocked to its full capacity, and do not reduce one class of stock at the expense of another class.

Longer Term Permits.

Whereas, The sheep business embraces the production of meat and wool, which are both vital to the nation's economic existence, and

Whereas, The successful conduct of this business requires expensive equipment and continuous effort and labor extended over long periods of time and continuous years of operation in which to accomplish production, and

Whereas, The "one-year permit" system of the National Forests renders the business extremely hazardous and deprives it of that most essential element—stability, and

Whereas, There is an annual preventable loss on the National Forests, of approximately 400,000 pounds of meat, due principally to poisonous plants, mud holes and straying of livestock,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we request the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief Forester to supplant the one-year permits by permits for five years, and to allow no reduction of such permit during its existence, and

Be It Further Resolved, That we request the Secretary of Agriculture to endeavor to secure an appropriation by Congress of not less than \$1,000,000 for range improvement work on the National Forests for the erection of drift and division fences, bridges and improvements of watering places; also \$1,000,000 for the eradication of poisonous plants.

640-Acre Enlarged Homestead Grazing Act.

Whereas, The 640-acre enlarged homestead act, passed for the purpose of furnishing homes for new settlers, does in fact, entice many families away from comfortable homes, and,

Whereas, In the majority of cases such families are utterly unable to make a living on the 640-acre entry, and

Whereas, This act not only holds out false hopes to prospective homesteaders, but also destroys existing range and is curtailing the meat producing industry of the West, which is so essential to the nation and the cause of the Allied armies and humanity.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That this association requests that the designation of all of the lands under the 640-acre homestead act be suspended during the period of the war.

Reseeding Public Lands.

Whereas, It is generally believed that by intelligent use of the public domain considerable increase in forage might be brought about. As this is a matter directly relating to any increase in the meat supply it seems of sufficient importance to justify the consideration of the proper departments of our government,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we recommend that the United States Department of Agriculture conduct at different points throughout the range country experiments to determine the influence upon grazing capacity that may be brought about by regulating the grazing thereon or by reseeding the ranges to proper grasses.

Isolated Tracts.

Whereas, Many departments of the federal and state government are making vigorous efforts to increase the production of sheep and cattle throughout the Western states and to establish greater efficiency in handling livestock. Stockmen are anxious to cooperate in this movement but under conditions prevailing in the so-called public land states, find it increasingly difficult to maintain their livestock. The first move toward increasing the carrying capacity of Western lands and the elimination of unnecessary expense in handling stock must be found in a better regulation of grazing on the deeded lands, and this means the fencing of such lands. But in attempting to fence these lands, the stockman finds that in many cases there lies within his deeded land isolated tracts of government land, to which title, under existing law, cannot be acquired in any practical way. The existence of these

government lands within deeded lands make it impossible to fence the deeded land without burdensome expense, as it is unlawful to enclose government land. While existing laws or regulations permit the sale of isolated tracts of land under certain conditions, such sale is limited mostly to individuals and otherwise restricted so that the average stockman derives but little benefit therefrom.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That for the purpose of increasing the carrying capacity of Western lands and thus increasing the nation's supply of livestock, we urge upon Congress to enact such legislation as will make it practical for stockmen to fence these deeded lands. As most livestock is owned by firms or corporations, we urge an amendment to the law permitting the sale of isolated tracts to firms and corporations as well as individuals.

We urge that the law be amended permitting the sale of all tracts of 320 acres or less which have been isolated for a period of two years to the person or persons owning the surrounding land, the price that shall be paid for such land to be determined by the Department of Interior.

Grazing in National Parks During the War.

Whereas, The Honorable Secretary of the Interior has, through the director of the National Park Service, decided against allowing the grazing of any sheep upon any part of any National Park even during the present war emergency, and

Whereas, The reasons assigned by said Park Director for this decision are so notoriously untrue and unsound as to force us to the conclusion that the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and his Park Director are acting upon false and biased reports as to the facts, and

Whereas, Utility comes before pleasure,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That in view of the great amount of wool and meat that can be produced by allowing livestock to graze only during the war and only on such portion of these parks

as are not frequented to any great extent, and

Be It Further Resolved, That we appeal to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to have the matter investigated by some authority other than those who are either financially interested in the operation of the parks or those whose judgment is biased or prejudiced for any reason whatsoever, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to President Wilson, Secretary Lane and Food Administrator Hoover.

Sheep Stealing.

Whereas, Sheep stealing is growing more common every year in proportion to the increase in the price of sheep. In many cases it is difficult to obtain conviction of guilty parties,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That where stolen sheep are found in the possession of any person grazing sheep on the National Forests that we recommend to the Forest Service the permanent cancellation of the permit of such offender.

Liberty Bonds.

Whereas, In the great war now being prosecuted by our country and its Allies, enormous sums of money will be vitally needed in order that it may be brought to an early and successful issue, and

Whereas, This association and its members have liberally supported all patriotic activities, both financially and otherwise,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we urge every sheep raiser and especially every member of this association, to continue to subscribe to the extent of his ability to Liberty Loans, to War Savings Certificates, donations to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and to all other worthy purposes which will render aid to our soldiers and our Allies in order to win the war.

The Department of Agriculture.

Whereas, The United States Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Forestry and Animal Industry has been of inestimable benefit to the entire livestock industry of the United States,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we most sincerely endorse the work of the United States Department of Agriculture and commend the Honorable David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, for the zeal and judgment he has displayed in directing the work of his department.

Whereas, Issa Tanimura, D. C. L. Commissioner of Livestock of the Japanese government, in behalf of His Majesty the Emperor, has presented to our association 350 copies of "Livestock Economics" as his report to the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, to be sold at \$1.00 each, and the money received donated to the American Red Cross, and

Whereas, These reports were all quickly sold, realizing \$356.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we extend to the Japanese government and to their most worthy representative, Dr. Issa Tanimura, our sincere thanks and appreciation for this token of thoughtfulness and generosity.

Whereas, Dr. Issa Tanimura, brought to this association from the Flowery Kingdom across the Pacific, a most beautiful hand-painted silken panel illustrating the Goddess of Forage and the forage plants of his country, and

Whereas, He further brought to us a message of good cheer and fellowship from his government.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we hereby assure Dr. Tanimura of our hearty appreciation of his beautiful gift and that we extend to him our welcome during his visit to the United States and assure him of our high regard and our desire to help him carry out his mission to our country in every way possible.

Whereas, The financial condition of the National Wool Growers Association and our official paper, "The National Wool Grower," are in better condition than ever before in the history of the organization, due to the efforts of the officers of the association and especially to our most able Secretary, S. W. McClure, and

Whereas, The many problems confronting our industry during the past

year have been so efficiently handled by our most worthy President, Frank J. Hagenbarth, who has devoted unsparingly of his time and money at the sacrifice of his own business efforts, and

Whereas, Our Eastern and Western Vice-Presidents, and our Treasurer, members of the executive committee and members of our special committees have devoted much of their valuable time in promoting the interests of this association,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the National Wool Growers Association



LOYAL C. KNOLLIN
Son of A. J. and Cora W. Knollin, of Pocatello,
who has joined the 30th Engineering
Corps, Company C.

extend its most sincere thanks to President Hagenbarth, and the officers, and members of its special committees for the conscientious and self-sacrificing manner in which they have rendered their services.

Thanks.

Whereas, The Commercial Club of Salt Lake City has been to considerable expense in the entertainment of the delegates in attendance at this convention, and

Whereas, The press of Salt Lake City has given the proceedings of this

convention full prominence in their pages, and

Whereas, The railroads of the Western country have made special rates for delegates in attendance at this convention, and

Whereas, Through the kindness of the officials of the Utah Hotel we have been permitted to meet in this magnificent building,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That this association extend its sincere thanks to all of these organizations for their kindness and consideration,

And we further extend our thanks to those who added to the entertainment of the delegates by music, or other special features on the program, to E. C. Parsons and the ladies' entertainment committee.

EATING HORSE MEAT

The advance in the retail price of meats has led several communities to permit the slaughtering of horses for food. Portland, Oregon, was the first important city to permit the sale of this meat. Up until October of this year 175 horses had been slaughtered in Portland and the meat sold to the public.

Cincinnati has also established retail shops where horse meat is being sold and in the first thirty days seventy horses were slaughtered and the meat sold.

It is reported that horse porterhouse steaks sell readily at 10 cents per pound and roasts at 8 cents and boiling parts at 6 cents. Four retail markets in that city are now selling horse meat and the public is demanding more than the available supply. It is reported that St. Paul will soon open up horse shops. Estimates have been made showing that about 4,000,000 horses are available in this country for slaughter.

All dues to the National Wool Growers Association were payable January 1st. We hope that our members will forward their dues without further notice.

THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PRICED RAM

At the Annual Wool Growers Convention at Salt Lake City on January 18 a Lincoln ram was sold for \$7,500.00, the highest price ever paid at auction for a ram in the world. The ram was donated by Dell Pratt of Montana, Wyoming, to the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. Dr. J. M. Wilson, President of that association, then donated him to the National Wool Growers Association to be sold at Salt Lake City for the benefit of the American Red Cross, the money to be used for the purchase of woolen blankets for the hospitals in which American soldiers are suffering. On previous occasions cattle and hogs have been sold for small sums for the Red Cross but this sale stands unparalleled in history as a grand demonstration of patriotism and loyalty actuating the wool growers of the country. Below we publish a list of the purchasers of this ram but it must be understood that this may not be an accurate list as more or less confusion prevailed during the sale and the stenographers may have confused some of the names and addresses. The list follows:

Montana Wool Growers Assn.	\$ 500.00
Oregon Wool Growers Assn.	500.00
Wyoming Wool Growers Assn.	500.00
Acuff Bros., Rupert, Ida.	25.00
Arizona Wool Growers Assn.	100.00
Ames, Wm., Grants, Mont.	25.00
Austin, Thos., Salt Lake City	25.00
Allen, J. R., Draper, Utah	25.00
Arnold, Thos., Lusk, Wyo.	25.00
Armstrong, P. W.	25.00
Abbott, H. C., Mt. Dora, N. M.	25.00
Boyle & Co., Twin Falls, Ida.	25.00
Bittenger, Ralph, Salt Lake City	25.00
Burford, R. S., Grand Jct., Colo.	25.00
Brown, C. W., Parker, Ida.	25.00
Brown, Frank, Twin Falls, Ida.	100.00
Bellenburg, C., Deer Lodge, Mont.	25.00
Bown, Lafe, Provo, Utah	25.00
Byram, Robt., Ogden, Utah	25.00
Bell, Victor, Salmon, Ida.	25.00
Brantley, Ed., Granger, Wyo.	25.00
Baker, J. J., Montrose, Colo.	25.00
Butterfield L. S. Co., Weiser, Ida.	25.00
Bruneau Sheep Co.	25.00
Broderson, August, Weiser, Ida.	100.00
Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Ore.	25.00
Blaney, Edwin, Salt Lake City	25.00
Berkeley, C. C., Hay Creek, Ore.	25.00
Bush, D. D., Pocatello, Ida.	25.00
Bethune, P. O., Twin Falls, Ida.	100.00
Coffin, H. S., N. Yakima, Wash.	100.00
Clinton, J. E., Boise, Ida.	100.00
Clark, C. C., Arlington, Ore.	25.00
Curran, Hugh, Heppner, Ore.	25.00
Curran, John, Boise, Ida.	100.00
Christianson, A. H., Salt Lake City	25.00
Chadwick, C., Alberquerque, N. M.	25.00
Craner, J. J., Corrinne, Utah	25.00
Cunningham S. & L. Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.	100.00
Carson, Geo., Salem, Utah	25.00
Campbell, Hugh, Flagstaff, Ariz.	50.00
Cundick, Homer, Salt Lake City	25.00
Chadwick, W. W., Salt Lake City	25.00
Cole Bros., Inc., Fairfield, Mont.	25.00
Corbett, J. E., Bancroft, Ida.	25.00
Cooper, J. H., Rexburg, Ida.	25.00
Candland, W. D., Mt. Pleasant, Utah	25.00
Detweiler, D. F., Filer, Ida.	25.00
Dobbin, Jay, Joseph, Ore.	25.00
Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.	25.00
Davidson, E. M., Rupert, Ida.	25.00
Droubey, Land & Live Stock Co., Erda, Utah	25.00
Diamond A L Stock Co., Elko, Nev.	25.00
Davis, W., St. Anthony, Ida.	25.00
Deseret L. Stock Co., Woods Cross,	

Utah -	25.00	Powers, M. I., Flagstaff, Ariz.	50.00
Doggett, Jeff, Townsend, Mont.	25.00	Peterson, Oscar, Cokeville, Wyo.	25.00
Day, Wilford, Parowan, Utah	25.00	Pyramid L. & L. S. Co., Reno, Nev.	25.00
Delfen, Mr., Idaho	25.00	Parkinson, F. S., Rexburg, Ida.	25.00
Etchart, John, Glasgow, Mont.	50.00	Paul, Frank, Rexburg, Ida.	25.00
Ellenwood, F. A., Red Bluff, Cal.	25.00	Pincock, Jno. E., Sugar City, Ida.	25.00
Eastern Idaho Grazing Assn., Idaho Falls, Ida.	100.00	Price, P. D., Halley, Ida.	25.00
Farmer, James, Bliss, Ida.	100.00	Payne Bros., Carey, Ida.	25.00
Francom, Geo., Levan, Utah	15.00	Quigley, R. J., Ringling, Mont.	25.00
Finch, H. L., Soda Springs, Ida.	25.00	Rasmussen, D., Rock Springs, Wyo.	25.00
Gillmore Bros., Midvale, Utah	25.00	Richardson, C. V., Indian Valley, Ida.	25.00
Gilbert, E. P., Notus, Idaho	25.00	Reno & Sons, F., Idaho Falls, Ida.	25.00
Hagenbarth, F. J., Salt Lake City	25.00	Spaulding, Frank, Rexburg, Ida.	25.00
Howard, W. W., Heppner, Ore.	25.00	Selway, E. O., Dillon, Mont.	25.00
Hansen, W. S., Collinston, Utah	25.00	Stolworthy, E. A., Shelly, Ida.	25.00
Hobbs & Gillett, Buhl, Ida.	25.00	Sessoms, A. K., Codgell, Ga.	25.00
Hales, C. A., Pasco, Wash.	25.00	Seely, Jno. H., Mt. Pleasant, Utah	25.00
Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, Utah	25.00	Stanfield, R. N., Echo, Ore.	100.00
Hagen Bros., Rupert, Ida.	25.00	Salmon Bros., Kemmerer, Wyo.	25.00
Holliday, Jno. D., Helena, Mont.	500.00	Sheridan Live S. Co., Afton, Wyo.	25.00
Harper, Henry, Murray, Utah	25.00	Seawell, Lester, Payette, Ida.	25.00
Hansen, R. E., Cedar City, Utah	25.00	Smith, David, Salt Lake City	25.00
Hansen, A. K., Richfield, Utah	25.00	Sevy, Thos., Panguitch, Utah	25.00
Hager, J. O., Heppner, Ore.	25.00	Stocking, J. H., Burley, Ida.	25.00
Hay, John, Rock Springs, Wyo.	100.00	Servel Bros.	25.00
Hill, M. W., Salt Lake City	25.00	Sprinkle, J. L., Chinook, Mont.	25.00
Hunter, W. L., St. Anthony, Ida.	25.00	Salmon, T. Hunter, Cokeville, Wyo.	25.00
Houghtelin, A. L., Twin Falls, Ida.	100.00	Stolworthy Bros., Shelly, Ida.	25.00
Irwin, C. B., Cheyenne, Wyo.	25.00	Sevy, J. L. & Son, Panguitch, Utah	25.00
Jacobson, Peter, Fountain Green, Ut.	25.00	Smith, Jas., Cedar City, Utah	25.00
Johnson, Albert, Lenore, Wyo.	25.00	Southward, Mrs. Geo. M., Winnemucca, Nev.	50.00
Jensen Bros., Brigham, Utah	25.00	Story & Work, Bozeman, Mont.	25.00
Jeremy, E. J., Salt Lake City	25.00	Thomas, Thos., Salt Lake City	25.00
Jorgensen, S. M., Salina, Utah	25.00	Taylor, W. W., Idaho Falls, Ida.	25.00
Judd Bros., Upton, Utah	25.00	Trask, M. F., Ballantyne, Mont.	25.00
Knollin, A. J., Pocatello, Ida.	25.00	Thorley Bros., Cedar City, Utah	25.00
Kinney, J. C., Cokeville, Wyo.	25.00	Taylor, E. A., Driggs, Ida.	25.00
Kimball, A. E., Elko, Nev.	25.00	Taylor Bros., Driggs, Ida.	25.00
Kearns Bros., Salt Lake City	25.00	Tryon & McKendrick, Klamath Falls, Ore.	30.00
Kaiser & Balan, Ogden, Utah	25.00	Telfer, Jas., Crooks, Ida.	50.00
Keogh Bros., Bridge, Ida.	25.00	Van Houten, J. P., Shoemaker, N. M.	25.00
Ludlow, Enoch & Son, Benjamin, Ut.	25.00	Van Sicklin Sheep & L. S. Co., Boise, Ida.	100.00
Laidlaw, James, Muldoon, Ida.	25.00	Van Duesen Bros., Emmett, Ida.	25.00
Lincoln Bros., Filer, Ida.	100.00	Kinney, Warner, Pilot Rock, Ore.	50.00
Linden, Gus, Rock Springs, Wyo.	25.00	Winders, Richard, Salt Lake City	25.00
Lundell, Albert, Cedar City, Utah	25.00	Whitmore, J. C., Valley, Neb.	25.00
Loveland, C. H., Chesterfield, Ida.	25.00	Wiggs, Chas. F., Salt Lake City	25.00
Lindsay L. & L. S. Co., Ogden, Utah	25.00	Wood, A. A. & Sons, Saline, Mich.	25.00
Miller, Prager, Roswell, N. M.	25.00	Williams, C. H., Deer Lodge, Mont.	50.00
McGill, W. N., Ely, Nev.	25.00	Wilson, J. M., Douglas, Wyo.	25.00
Marks, L. A., Salt Lake City	25.00	Whitlock, W. L., Vernal, Utah	25.00
Mumford, J. W., Salt Lake City	25.00	Watts, Geo. C., Kemmerer, Wyo.	25.00
Madsen, J. K., Mt. Pleasant, Utah	25.00	Yearian, Mrs. Emma R., Lenhi, Ida.	25.00
Murdoch Land Co., Chico, Cal.	25.00		
Mau, Frank, Cokeville, Wyo.	25.00		
Marriott, M. S., Ogden, Utah	25.00		
Manley, Emmett, Drummond, Mont.	25.00		
McNab, F. A., Salmon, Ida.	25.00		
Mackie, A. J., Arco, Ida.	25.00		
Mabey, J. A., Woods Cross, Utah	25.00		
McGregor, John, Hooper, Wash.	25.00		
Marsden, A. H., Murray, Utah	25.00		
Morse, J. E., Dillon, Mont.	25.00		
Mayfield L. & L. S. Co., Tendoy, Ida.	25.00		
McClure, S. W., Salt Lake City	25.00		
McAllister Bros., Salt Lake City	25.00		
McMillan Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho	100.00		
Morris, B. Thos., Ogden, Utah	25.00		
McLeod & Hodgson, Caldwell, Ida.	100.00		
Murdoch, A. N., Sugar City, Ida.	25.00		
Magleby Bros., Monroe, Utah	25.00		
McMurray Bros., Oakley, Ida.	25.00		
Morgan, J. O., Blackfoot, Ida.	25.00		
Neff Bros., Salt Lake City	25.00		
E. O. Neill, Heppner, Ore.	25.00		
Northwest Sheep Co., N. Portland, Ore.	25.00		
Novinger & Darrah Sheep Co., Shoshone, Ida.	25.00		
Orr, W. C., Red Rock, Mont.	25.00		
P. H. O'Neill, Los Angeles, Cal.	50.00		
Ostler, J. S., Salt Lake City	25.00		
Ormsby & Brown, Filer, Ida.	100.00		

Total \$8220.00

In addition to the money for which the ram was sold as reported above several prominent breeders have donated rams to be sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale and the money to go to the Red Cross Blanket Fund. These rams will be sold strictly on their merits and no effort will be made to make them bring more than they are actually worth for service. The following rams have been donated for the ram sale: F. S. King Bros., Laramie, Wyo., one Rambouillet; Butterfield Live Stock Co., Weiser, Ida., one Rambouillet, one Lincoln, one Hampshire; John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, one Rambouillet; Denning & Clark, Dubois, Idaho, one Hampshire; D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Idaho, one Hampshire; Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho, one Cotswold; A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Idaho, one Shropshire; C. V. Richardson, Indian Valley, Idaho, one Hampshire ram and two ewes.

Please send in your dues and save us trouble and postage.

THAT RAM STILL BREAKING RECORDS

After selling the Lincoln ram at the National Wool Growers Convention for the Red Cross for \$7,500 the sheepmen in attendance were still not satisfied with their display of patriotism. Some of them had money left and they wanted to place it where it would do most to help the Allies win the war. So on Saturday noon, Harry Lauder, the inimitable Scotch singer, arrived in Salt Lake City. For some time he had been touring the country playing at the leading theatres and all the proceeds going to the Harry Lauder Fund for the relief of crippled soldiers and sailors. A good many sheepmen are Scotch and a good many that are not claim to be, especially when Harry Lauder is around. Anyhow, Lauder always charms the flockmen when he talks or sings, so he came before the convention to recite his experiences in the trenches in France and to explain the work he was doing for the relief of war sufferers. He told of the wonderful fight being put up for the Allied causes and recited some of the unspeakable suffering of the men. That was enough, the heart of the wool grower, the largest heart in existence, was touched, and the Red Cross Lincoln ram was again dragged forth to eclipse all sale records in existence and he did it quickly. In less than thirty minutes he was sold for a total of \$11,400.00. A book might be written about this sale, about Lauder's songs and his touching appeal for help where help was most needed, about the magnificent patriotism, loyalty and generosity of these sheepmen, but space forbids. Suffice be it to state that these wool growers have indelibly stamped their industry as being one of the greatest forces behind the trenches supporting the Allied cause. No matter what happens, here or in Europe, the wool growers may be depended upon to do their full share, and no urging will be required. They have never been found wanting. The list of donations made to the Lauder Fund is here published, but it may be found incomplete in a few particulars as it is hurriedly published.

Adams, Del, Layton, Utah.....	\$ 100.00
Adams, L. D., Montreal, Canada.....	100.00
American Sheep Breeder, Chicago, Ill.	100.00
Austin, Geo., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	100.00
Burgess, J. N., Pilot Rock, Ore.....	100.00
Bruneau Sheep Co., Twin Falls, Ida.....	100.00
Butterfield L. S. Co., Weiser, Ida.....	200.00
Boylan, Thos. F., Pendleton, Ore.....	100.00
Boyle, Jack, Twin Falls, Ida.....	100.00
Bettis, Dr. H. S., Boise, Ida.....	100.00
Bielenberg, C., Deer Lodge, Mont.....	100.00
Baldwin S. & L. Co., Hay Creek, Ore.....	100.00
Bacon, T. C., Twin Falls, Ida.....	100.00
Bacon, O. F., Boise, Ida.....	100.00
Boyle & Co., Twin Falls, Ida.....	100.00
Bethune, D. O., Twin Falls, Ida.....	100.00
Campbell, Colin, Flagstaff, Ariz.....	200.00
Clinton, J. E., Jr., Boise, Idaho.....	75.00
Clinton, F. C., Boise, Idaho.....	75.00
Clinton, Irene C., Boise, Idaho.....	75.00
Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Cokeville Land & L. S. Co., Cokeville, Wyo.....	200.00
Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.....	100.00
Cornell, R., Dillon, Mont.....	100.00
Cook Sheep Co., Dillon, Mont.....	100.00
Chadwick, W. W., Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Curran, John, Hagerman, Ida.....	100.00
Dickie, David, Dickie, Wyo.....	300.00
Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.....	100.00
Denning & Clark, Dubois, Ida.....	100.00
Delfelder, J. A., Riverton, Wyo.....	100.00
Doggett, Jeff, Townsend, Mont.....	100.00

Evans, L. L., American Falls, Ida.....	100.00
Farmer, James, Bliss, Ida.....	100.00
Florence Livestock Co., Boise, Ida.....	100.00
Gooding, Frank, Gooding, Ida.....	200.00
Gooding, F. W., Shoshone, Ida.....	200.00
Gooding, Thos., Shoshone, Ida.....	100.00
Gardiner, Dr. H. C., Anaconda, Mont.....	100.00
Gemmell, David, Pocatello, Ida.....	200.00
Grant, W. H., Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Hagenbarth, F. J., Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Harroun Sheep Co., Declo, Ida.....	100.00
Holliday, Jno. D., Chicago, Ill.....	200.00
Hatcher Bros., Denver, Colo.....	100.00
Hill, M. N., Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Herrin, H. J., Wolf Creek, Mont.....	100.00
James, Walter, Black Rock, Utah.....	100.00
Jenkins, W. T., Winnemucca, Nev.....	100.00
Knollin, A. J., Pocatello, Ida.....	100.00
Knollin, Mrs. A. J., Pocatello, Ida.....	100.00
Kent, Wm., U. S. Tariff Comm., Washington, D. C.....	100.00
Laidlaw, James, Muldoon, Ida.....	200.00
Little, Jessie, Emmett, Ida.....	50.00
Little, Agnes, Emmett, Ida.....	50.00
Little, Drew, Emmett, Ida.....	50.00
Little, Robert, Emmett, Ida.....	50.00
LeMoyné Farm L. S. Co., Eden, Ida.....	100.00
Linden, C. M., Rock Springs, Wyo.....	100.00
McQueen, Jno., Kirkland, Ill.....	100.00
McGill, W. N., Ely, Nev.....	100.00
McMurray, Jno., Oakley, Ida.....	100.00
McLeod, Colin, McLeod, Ida.....	200.00
McLeod, Donald, Ontario, Ore.....	100.00
McGregor L. & L. S. Co., Hooper, Wash.....	100.00
Miracle, F. D., Helena, Mont.....	100.00
Marsden, Amos, Murray, Utah.....	100.00
Murdoch, Geo., Cokeville, Wyo.....	100.00
Mayfield L. & L. S. Co., Lindsay, Id.....	100.00
Nebeker, Hyrum, Laketown, Utah.....	100.00
New Mexico Wool Growers Assn., Albuquerque, N. M.....	100.00
Natl Wool Warehouse & St. Co., Chicago, Ill.....	100.00
O'Neill, P. H., Los Angeles, Cal.....	100.00
Peterson, Oscar, Cokeville, Wyo.....	100.00
Penwell, Louis, Helena, Mont.....	100.00
Pixton, Willard, Murray, Utah.....	50.00
Rich, S. Grover, Burley, Ida.....	100.00
Richardson, C. V., Indian Valley, Ida.....	100.00
Selway, E. O., Dillon, Mont.....	100.00
Scotchmen of Idaho.....	500.00
Seely, J. H., Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	100.00
Smith, E. W., Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Southward, Geo. M., Winnemucca, Nev.....	100.00
Southward, Mrs. Geo. M., Winnemucca, Nev.....	100.00
Stocking, J. H., Burley, Ida.....	100.00
Stanfield, R. N., Stanfield, Ore.....	200.00
Sproat, Hugh, Boise, Idaho.....	100.00
Salmon, T. Hunter, Cokeville, Wyo.....	100.00
Sheridan L. S. Co., Afton, Wyo.....	100.00
Taylor, Jno. G., Elko, Nev.....	100.00
Trask, M. F., Ballentyne, Mont.....	200.00
Thomas, Thos., Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Tryon & McKendree, Klamath Falls, Ore.....	100.00
Union Land & Cattle Co., Reno, Nev.....	100.00
VanHouten, J. P., Shoemaker, N. M.....	100.00
Vivian, Leo, Rock Springs, Wyo.....	100.00
Van Deusen Bros., Emmett, Ida.....	200.00
Williams, C. H., Deer Lodge, Mont.....	100.00
Wiggs, Chas. F., Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Wilson, Jas., Billings, Mont.....	100.00
Wood, Mrs. J. D., Salt Lake City.....	100.00
Warner, K. G., Pilot Rock, Ore.....	100.00
Total.....	\$11,400.00

Send in your dues.

KNOLLIN WINS AGAIN

We are in receipt of a wire from the Stock Show at Denver, Colo., stating that A. J. Knollin of Pocatello, Idaho, has been awarded grand champion on his carlot of Shropshire lambs and also on yearling Shropshire wether. His carlot of Shrop lambs was sold at auction to the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo., at 35c a pound and weighed 114 pounds. His single champion wether weighed 210 pounds and sold to the Denver Packing Company at 50c per pound.

BONELESS LAMB SHOULDER

In his address at the National Wool Growers Convention Prof. W. C. Coffey, of Urbana, Ill., made the very important statement that the consumption of lamb was greatly restricted by the fact that butchers found it difficult to sell shoulders of lamb. The lack of demand for shoulder comes from the fact that by reason of the arrangement of the bones it is extremely difficult to carve. However, Prof. Coffey explained very minutely that every bone could be removed from a lamb shoulder by the butcher in less than ten minutes, and when that was done no piece of meat from any animal was as satisfactory to carve or serve on the table as boned lamb shoulder. Prof. Coffey boned one of these lamb shoulders and showed it at the Convention and every one who saw it was satisfied that was the form in which lamb shoulder should be sold. The delegates at the Convention agreed to go home and in the future order boned shoulder of lamb.

MORE SPEECHES NEXT MONTH

In this issue will be found many of the addresses delivered at the 54th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association. We regret that it is impossible to publish them all at this time but those that remain will be published in the February issue. We are keeping some of the best addresses for that issue.



This Lincoln Ram sold at the National Wool Growers Convention to buy Woolen Blankets for the American Red Cross for \$7500, and then sold again the next day for the benefit of the Harry Lauder Fund for \$11,400. From left to right—Dr. J. M. Wilson, of Douglas, Wyo., who presented the ram on behalf of the Wyoming Wool Growers; C. B. Irwin, Cheyenne, Wyo., who acted as ring manager, and S. W. McClure, Auctioneer.

Meeting Your Standards

THE more you demand in tire service the more you appreciate the thoroughbred action of Firestone Tires. Their splendid in-built quality rises to the emergencies of service and gives you that economical, dependable wear which your efficiency standards call for.

Firestone Super Cord Tires are so resilient that they give easy riding, spare your car a lot of road-punishment and save gasoline. They are so strong, so enduring, that they give remarkable mileage.

Firestone Fabric Tires, recently improved still further by what cord tire construction has taught us, have special economy features you ought to know about. See a cross-section of a Firestone at your dealer's.

But whichever type you prefer, Cord or Fabric, make it Firestones on all four, and enjoy safety and convenience with Most Miles per Dollar.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Akron, O. Branches and Dealers Everywhere



Firestone TIRES

Address, The Future of Wool in the United States.

By DR. H. A. BRAUER, U. S. Tariff Commission

I understand that the United States Tariff Commission, which I have the honor to represent at this meeting, is exceedingly popular in this part of the country, particularly in the wool growing sections. That being so, I need not stop to explain that the Tariff Commission, and the Tariff Schedules, are two different things, which must always be clearly distinguished.

The Tariff Commission is a purely investigating and not a policy determining body. It investigates for example the administration and fiscal aspects of the customs laws; the effects of ad valorem and specific duties; the arrangement and classification of articles in the customs schedules; the growth, development and location of industries affected by the tariff; the extent of domestic production; the extent of imports; the conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products, and similar tariff problems. The results are placed at the disposal of Congress, on whose shoulders rests, as before, the final decision on all these questions. You can depend on the tariff commission to treat you with absolute fairness in every respect.

No Prophetic Visions.

The title of this paper, "The Future of Wool," sounds like a prophecy. Nothing is farther from my purpose, however, than to indulge in prophetic visions. I cannot claim the extended experience with sheep and wool that some of you gentlemen have, but I have been long enough in the "game" to know that prophecy in the wool trade is risky business,—a luxury beyond my means. At the same time, I am free to confess that I am one of those who have little use for the past save as it affects the future, and accordingly in this brief talk I shall submit for your consideration a few central facts in the wool situation as I see it, and then leave you to draw whatever conclusions may seem to you sound concerning the future.

Forecasting the future of wool always brings to my mind the advice of

a prominent wool man down in New Zealand some years ago,—a grower, buyer and manufacturer combined—who revealed to us one day in a confidential mood, the secret of his own remarkable success as a buyer of wool. It was something like this:

"First of all, look up the last London sales and the latest quotations from Bradford and other wool centers. Note the stocks carried over, and study carefully the statistics of wool production all over the world. Don't forget cotton and other substitute fibers. In



Dr. H. A. BRAUER

short, get a thorough grasp of the statistical position in all its bearings. You can't beat statistics. Then, with all these facts to guide you, go into the auction room and do the opposite, and you won't go far wrong."

Needless to say, the future of wool means the future of sheep, and of course the prospects both in this country are bound up intimately with the sheep and wool situation in the rest of the world.

Pre-War Situation.

In 1914, the total number of wool-bearing sheep in the world was something over six hundred million, yielding a total raw wool production of

nearly two billion seven hundred and fifty million pounds in the grease, or an average of less than five pounds per sheep. In other words, comparing with population, there was about one sheep, or say five pounds of raw wool, for every white human being in the world. Allowing for an average shrinkage of 50 per cent, this means about two and a half pounds of clean wool for each white person per year. If to these numbers we add the wool using portion of the colored races, as of course we must, then the amount of clean wool available per head for the wool using population of the world is less than two pounds per year. And remember that this includes all uses to which it is put, not only clothing, but also blankets, carpets, rugs, and all other uses.

In the United States, the total average production of wool for the five years preceding the war was something over three hundred million pounds in the grease. In 1916 it was only two hundred eighty-eight and a half million pounds. In other words, allowing for a similar shrinkage of fifty per cent, our present domestic production is about a pound and a third of clean wool per year for each man, woman and child in the country.

World Needs More Wool.

These figures show at a glance, without further argument, that there never was too much wool in the world; in fact there was never enough. It is also evident that humanity cannot be clothed with wool alone, to say nothing of other uses for which the fiber is wanted. That is the reason why wool is used over and over again, and it also explains the unrelenting worldwide search for substitute fibers.

It is true that progressive improvement of sheep in all countries, resulting in heavier fleeces, might further increase the total production. But this tendency will probably continue to be more than offset by two other factors; the increasing adoption of woollen garments by the populous nations of Asia,

countries more, in others much less. On that basis, not far from six hundred million pounds of clean wool per year represents the additional demand on account of the war, or say about one-third of the world's total annual production. In this estimate allowance is made for the fact that while these millions are serving as soldiers, they are not using wool as civilians.

War Exhausting Supplies.

As you know, this sudden increase in demand could not be met by increasing supplies. On the contrary, the supply of wool to the world's open market since the war began, and the probable quantity of wool required per soldier per year, we can make an estimate sufficiently close for our present purpose.

The total number of men and women withdrawn from civilian life by the war is not far from forty millions. Assuming that army and navy requirements before the war were about one-fourth of their present demands, this means that uniforms, overcoats, blankets, sweaters and other garments, wholly or partly of wool, are needed for something like thirty million additional units. What is the average amount of clean wool required per soldier per year? In the absence of reliable figures, one man's guess may be as good as another's. Possibly twenty pounds of clean wool per man per year, as a general average; in some and the diminishing numbers of sheep as compared with the world's population.

War Time Conditions.

Now to what extent, and in what respects, has this position changed under war conditions? In the first place, the war has obviously accentuated the relative shortage of wool. Demand was suddenly and greatly increased, while supplies were abruptly diminished. I have seen no reliable statistics showing how much additional wool was required for purposes connected with the war, directly or indirectly, to clothe and equip the prodigious armies and navies now in the field, or preparing for action in the different belligerent countries. But knowing approximately the number of men and women called to the colors all over the world

kets fell off more and more, until finally the largest wool sales in the world were suspended entirely.

The reason for this becomes clear on reflecting that something like two-thirds of the sheep in the world are in the belligerent countries of Europe and their various colonies: about one-third in countries forming part of the British empire, one-fifth in the other allied countries and their several colonies, and not far from one-eighth in the enemy countries of Europe. In other words, two-thirds of the world's sheep are in the belligerent countries outside the American continent, and most of their wool is not being sold in open markets, either because it was bought by the government at a stated price, or because there was no longer an exportable surplus over war requirements at home, or for want of shipping facilities.

Competitive Markets Abolished.

The results were inevitable. With only one-third of the world's production having access to competitive markets, is it any wonder that prices have soared? In Australia and New Zealand, the entire clips were bought by the British government on the basis of fifty-five per cent above pre-war prices. In this country, values advanced two hundred per cent. The reason is plain. Under present conditions, about the only large clips not subject to governmental selling restrictions are our domestic wools, and our importations from South American countries, comprising together about one-third of the world's total production.

But if present arrangements continue unchanged, all wools imported into this country will soon be subject to the regulations of the War Trade Board, empowering the government to take over any imported wools at five per cent below the price on July 30, 1917. The full effect of this arrangement will probably not be felt in our markets until foreign wools bought prior to December 15th last have all come in. Then the only large body of wool in the world not directly subject to governmental restrictions will be our domestic production, which by the

way is less than one-tenth of the world's total clip.

This unexpected collapse of the Auction System, which a century of experience had developed to a marvelous pitch of perfection in all the great wool selling centers throughout the world, is in my judgment by far the most vital of all the changes in the wool situation brought about by the war.

Australian Appraisement System.

The substitution of government valuation for the former automatic adjustment of values through competitive sales in open markets has apparently been most successful down in Australia, where it is reported to be giving complete satisfaction to all parties concerned: Growers, brokers and wool manufacturers. What greater success indeed could be claimed for any system than to give complete satisfaction to producers, consumers and middlemen?

When Australia changed from the Auction System to the present plan, the procedure was briefly as follows: First a conference was called of all parties in interest—growers, selling brokers, scourers, and wool manufacturers—to decide what would be a fair price per pound for the Australian clip as a whole. As a matter of fact, the price agreed on was the ruling market price at that time, namely, thirty-one cents in the grease, which was fifty per cent higher than the average for several years preceding the war. But this was an average price for the whole season's clip, including all grades and descriptions of wool, from the best to the worst. The big problem was to determine the relative value of each of the hundreds of different types of wool in the country. "Some job," as Plato would say.

Government Valuation.

Fortunately, the wool Auction System as then existing in Australia, was so efficient and so honest, enjoying the fullest confidence of sellers and buyers alike, that no other administrative machinery was needed to make the new plan effective, and certainly none better could be found anywhere in the world. Accordingly, the government decided to make use of this marketing

organization to the fullest possible extent. A wool committee was formed, consisting of a chairman named by the government, and other members elected by the growers, manufacturers and selling brokers. This Central Committee was assisted in the different states by local committees constituted on the same principle of representing all parties in interest. The result was that all the preliminary stages in the marketing of wool under the Auction System—classing, consigning, weighing cataloging, displaying, warehousing, valuing—continued absolutely unchanged, the only difference being that the wool was not sold at auction. Instead of being valued or appraised, as previously, by scores of intending buyers, it is now valued, in precisely the same manner, by three sworn appraisers, one representing the selling broker on behalf of the grower, and the other two representing the government. Thus the price of each lot or parcel, instead of being determined by sale at competitive auctions, is fixed by these appraisers with absolute fairness, provision being made for correcting mistakes. The appraisal value is noted by the appraisers against each lot in the catalog, which is then signed and handed into the Wool Committee.

The magnitude of this task will be understood on reflecting that, in the first season under the new plan, no less than three hundred types of wool were distinguished, and for the season just closed over eight hundred types. Yet this change from competitive auctions to government valuation was accomplished with scarcely a hitch, and according to reliable reports, not only are all parties in interest completely satisfied with the working of the plan, but many are hoping that it may be retained for some time after the war.

It may be proper at this place to pause for a moment and look for the reason why this appraisal system was so immediately and completely successful? We need not look far. It was purely and simply because the previous trade organization, I mean the Auction System, was so wonderfully efficient, so truly competitive and so fundamentally honest.

I have been frequently asked why that system, which for nearly a century has been an unquestioned success in all the great wool buying centers of the world, especially from the grower's viewpoint, has not had a similar development here. How have those countries managed to secure and maintain that keen competition among buyers for which their wool sales are noted? Is it because of their system of classing and grading the wool? That helps to be sure. But speaking from considerable personal experience of wool sales in Australia and New Zealand, and of numerous large consignments to London, I am prepared to say without hesitation, that neither grading, nor skirting, nor packing, though very important, are essential factors in the situation. If they were, then all you need in this country to solve your marketing problems is to grade your wools on the Australian System, or in whatever style is preferred by American mills.

In my judgment, the essential reason why growers in Australia, Argentina and South Africa secure competitive prices at their public wool sales, whether conducted at home or in Europe, is because those countries produce far more wool than is locally used. The great bulk is exported. That means competitive buying on an international scale.

International Buying Competition.

Have you ever witnessed one of these sales in the world's open markets? There are scores or hundreds of buyers for competing firms from competing countries, in other words international competitive buying. Can you imagine collusion, or pools, or effective buying agreements among all these conflicting interests? That possibility is so remote that consignors from distant countries accept the verdict of the market as a matter of course, not always without grumbling, but without distrust or suspicion of fraud. They know that, from beginning to end, every transaction is open and above board, and is made a matter of permanent record. The wools are listed in printed catalogs, and the price obtained for each lot is published in such manner that the grower can follow every

bale of his wool, step by step, from the back of the sheep to its final disposal in Europe, unless he prefers to sell nearer home. And of course the same open methods, the same publicity, and the same international buying competition is operative at all the wool sales in the exporting countries.

How much international buying competition do you get in this country? How can we ever expect it, unless our wools are as cheap as in the countries named? That is why they are exporting countries, because they are able to produce more cheaply than the countries to which they sell.

Wool a Negotiable Asset.

Another very essential element in the situation is the fact that in all these exporting countries it is easy for growers, manufacturers or speculators to borrow money on wool. All the banks will advance anywhere from 75 to 90 per cent of its market value, according to seasons. In fact that is the established manner of financing the sales and the shipments to Europe. Consequently, if for any reason wool at any of the local sales should fall appreciably below its true market value, it is always in the power of the grower, dealer, manufacturer or speculator to obtain a large advance from the banks and hold the wool for resale, or to buy for shipment to London. In either case, the grower gets his money fourteen days after sale, and in almost every instance it is the banks that put up the cash. They can afford to do this without any risk, being always able to dispose of the wool at a profit in the world's competitive markets. In a word, international buying competition makes wool a negotiable asset.

Here then are two very essential differences between our country and these exporting competitors. They grow many times more wool than is used at home, whereas we produce less than one-half of our own requirements. Consequently, they get foreign competitive buying, and of course we do not. Should by any chance the time ever come when competitive buying is no longer in evidence at their public auctions, then they too many develop a marketing problem. Meantime, there

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is always the alternative of shipping to Europe, or other foreign markets, which is not a profitable alternative here. With conditions so essentially different, and human nature the same all over the world, it would be surprising indeed if the Auction System showed the same good results in this country, from the grower's viewpoint; I mean under normal conditions, which will doubtless return at the close of the war.

After the War.

Now what of the future? What are the prospects for wool in this country when peace returns?

* On the side of demand, there can be but one answer. Never before within living memory was wool in a stronger statistical position. There are no considerable stocks of manufactured wool anywhere in the world. Civilian requirements of woollen goods have fallen far in arrears all over the world, the shortage being temporarily sup-

plied, or rather concealed, by resorting to substitute fibers, especially cotton. Finally, when these millions of soldiers return from the trenches to pursue their former vocations, they will need different clothes. These considerations apply to the world as a whole, but also, and with special force, to this country.

On the side of production, I cannot pretend to advise you. You know better than anyone else the conditions under which you are operating this sheep and wool growing business, so vital to our national welfare, and in these distressful times to the welfare of the whole civilized world. One thing seems certain, wool will be dear for some years to come, and so will mutton and lamb, and without any doubt the sheep of the future in this country will be valued primarily for meat, with wool an important secondary consideration.

I have already overrun my time. I thank you for your patient hearing.

BEST CONVENTION IN HISTORY

No doubt the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention will be put down as the largest and best convention of any live stock organization in America. It is difficult to even estimate the number in attendance but it was not far from 1200 and may have exceeded that number. Delegates came from 25 states representing a wider area of territory than ever before. Every minute of the convention was very well attended and the interest taken in the proceedings has never been exceeded. While we shall attempt in these pages to publish the papers delivered at the convention, that only in a small measure compensates for the loss sustained by those who were not in attendance, for the reading of a paper cannot compare with the listening to the address especially where so many questions were being asked by the different delegates. Naturally the discussion in the convention cannot be reported in these pages, for it was all taken down by the official reporters who will not be able to deliver it to us for at least thirty days.

Some Experiences In Breeding Range Sheep

Address by F. R. MARSHALL

A year ago I gave the members of the National Wool Growers Association some figures taken from the data obtained from the experiments carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Laramie, Wyoming.

The experiments then reported showed that under ordinary range conditions a ewe that did not get in lamb the first year she was in the breeding band was just as likely as the other ewes to breed the next year. I also gave you the figures obtained up to that time from the Corriedale flock and presented a table to show the difference in grease weights of fleece from wrinkly and smooth bodied high grade Rambouillet range stock ewes. I argued that the grease weight of the fleece was not a fair or safe basis of measuring the wool producing value of any kind of sheep and promised that for this year I would show the scoured weights of the fleeces from those two classes of ewes. I cannot make good that promise. Since the war came we succeeded in putting up the building and in getting the apparatus for the work. When that was done the men who had prepared themselves to carry it through were in training for military service in France. I can, therefore, only assure you that this work will be completed and the results reported to you as soon as it is possible to do so. This experiment also includes the determination of the shrinkage due to oil and to dirt in different parts of the fleeces of fine wool and crossbred ewes kept on the range.

Comparison of Rambouillet, Crossbred and Corriedale Ewes.

Three years ago, as a result of the work of members of the National Wool Growers Association, the Bureau of Animal Industry received a small flock of Corriedales imported from New Zealand. Table I shows their record through two full years in comparison with Rambouillet and Lincoln-Merino Crossbred ewes running in the same band:

TABLE 1.
Two Years' Lamb and Wool Record of 3
Classes of Ewes at U. S. Sheep
Experiment Station.

	1916	1917
Rambouillet—		
Number ewes bred.....	380	306
Per cent ewes lambd.....	84.7	81.13
Per cent lambs lost.....	23.8	22.7
Ave. fall wt. of ewe lambs.....	68.9	63.64
Average weight of fleece.....	11.14	9.86
Corriedales—		
Number of ewes bred.....	64	61
Per cent ewes lambd.....	92.3	91.8



Prof. F. R. Marshall

Per cent lambs lost.....	23.5	11.11
Ave. fall wt. of ewe lambs.....	68.8	61.5
Average weight of fleece.....	10.18	8.65
Cross Breds:		
Lincoln-Merino—		
Number ewes bred.....	131	119
Per cent ewes lambd.....	93.1	91.6
Per cent lambs lost.....	10.48	9.63
Ave. fall wt. of ewe lambs*.....	67.3	66.25
Average weight of fleece.....	10.7	8.35

*Lambs sired by Corriedale bucks.

The number of dry ewes and of lambs lost are shown to have been very high in both years for all classes of ewes. The figures for "per cent lambs

lost" include all still born lambs and everything that dies up to one week old. The winter of 1915-16 was a hard one and all the ewes came to the lambing shed in March in rather low condition. The winter of 1916-17 needs no further discussion. Records of seasons such as these may cause one kind of ewes to make a poorer showing than they might make in more favorable years. Of course every range sheep man knows that it is going to be good business in the future, more than in the past, to see that breeding ewes are protected as far as possible from the effects of hard seasons. But such things cannot be wholly overcome and in addition to improving our management, we must also make sure of having the kind of sheep that will do the best under the best care that it is profitable to give them.

The low percentage of the fine wool ewes that lambd and the large losses of lambs are only a measurement of what we have always understood. No one knows just where the fine wool type of range ewes is going to stand in the future, but it is not hard to see that if she is going to hold her own in competition with the type represented by the long wool crossbreds in sections subject to sever winters, she will have to be improved in respect to her breeding qualities. A difference of 8 per cent in favor of the crossbreds and of 10 per cent in the lamb losses means a great deal in these days of higher expenses and close management. The crossbred ewe brings the question of breeding true and it was because the Corriedale seemed likely to help out in that respect that that sheep was put into our experiment.

As Table 1 shows there was a loss of 23 per cent in the Corriedale lambs dropped in 1916. This was their first lambing and followed their first winter on the range in Wyoming after they were imported. In 1917 the proportions of dry ewes and of lambs lost was about the same as with the cross bred ewes whose record is shown in

the lower part of the table.

The fall weights of the ewe lambs only are shown, those out of the Lincoln-Merino ewes being sired by Corriedale rams. The 1917 fleeces were light all through, though there is no doubt that the actual yield of clean wool was as large in 1917 as it was in 1916.

Table 2 shows the weights of fleeces taken in 1917 from Rambouillet yearling ewes, from Corriedales, Cross-breds, and from halfbred Corriedales out of ewes of four different kinds.

TABLE 2.
Wool Yields of Yearling Ewes of Different Breeding at U. S. Sheep Experiment Station.

1917 Records.		
Breeding	No. Shorn	Av. W'ght Pounds
Rambouillet	128	8.74
Corriedales (pure)	22	8.95
Cross Bred (Lincoln-Rambouillet) A	10	9.68
Half Bred Corriedales B	56	8.804
" " " C	12	9.53
" " " D	14	9.66
" " " E	11	9.27

A—Second cross of Lincoln-Rambouillet sires and dams.

B—Sires, Corriedales: Dams, Lincoln-Rambouillet.

C—Sires, Corriedale: Dams, Cotswold-Rambouillet.

D—Sires, Corriedales: Dams, Leicester-Rambouillet.

E—Sires, Corriedale: Dams, Romney-Rambouillet.

How Length and Fineness Affect Profit In Growing Fine Wool.

During the recent years of change in the range sheep business, it has often seemed as though the fine wool type of stock ewes would continue to become scarcer. Even though this should prove true it would not do away with our fine wool stud flocks because the need for heavy fleeced rams will be still greater, as was shown by the ram demand last year. It may be that we will come to a true breeding type of sheep in our range flocks such as we have in the first cross of long woolled rams, but if we do, it will only be after a good many years. Then, too, there is the possibility that the scarcity of fine wool will raise its price sufficiently

to offset some of the other things about the Merino ewes that make them less profitable. This was talked of before the war, but what may develop when the clothing and wool trade again becomes normal, no one can say.

The Australians, who breed their Merinos nearly altogether for wool production, have claimed for some years that the ultra fine wool was not the most profitable to the grower. They have very largely gone over to the so-called "robust" wool, much of which is not much finer than what we commonly call a half blood. To some extent the opinion has been growing here that by giving away something in fineness, it is possible to get more length, greater weight and more net profit. So far as I know, there are no figures available on this question other than those we have collected and which are shown in Tables 3 and 5:

TABLE 3.
The Relation Between Fineness and Weight of Fleeces of Rambouillet Ewes at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station.

	1915		1916	
	No. of Fleeces	Aver. Grease Weight	No. of Fleeces	Aver. Grease Weight
56's counts	26	10.20 lbs.	4	12.65 lbs.
58's "	48	10.23 "	23	11.98 "
60's "	62	10.03 "	72	11.73 "
62's "	47	10.07 "	136	11.95 "
64's "	32	9.57 "	197	12.03 "
66's "	20	8.99 "	95	11.72 "
68's "	6	9.94 "	20	11.24 "

These figures include all the fine woolled ewes shorn in our flock during the seasons of 1915 and 1916.

The ewes were gone over individually and the fineness of the wool judged and recorded. This is the kind of experimental work that requires the time and expense to carry on in a way to make it reliable and of practical value. The fleeces called 56's were those that would ordinarily be called "half bloods" by the wool buyers. The 64's were the same as "fine" and the other classes fall in between. In 1916 over one-half of the fleeces were either 62's or 64's. In each year it is seen that the weights of the fleeces went down as the fineness increased. In 1916 the difference between the extreme amounts to about 8 per cent more in favor of the coarser

fleeces. These records will be continued so as to permit a fair judgment on the question over a long enough time to secure a conclusive answer.

TABLE 4.
Relation Between Length and Weight of Fleece. 1908-1916, Inclusive.

Length	No. Fleeces	Av. Weight Fleeces
1.5 inches and under	29	9.8
1.5 to 2 inches	505	10.2
2 to 2.5 inches	1030	11.3
2.5 to 3 inches	369	11.7
Over 3 inches	65	11.9

TABLE 5.
The Relation of Length of Wool to Fineness in Rambouillet Ewes at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station.

Fineness Counts	No. of Fleeces	Aver. Length Inches	No. of Fleeces	Aver. Length Inches
56's	26	2.53	4	3.06
58's	48	2.35	23	3.01
60's	62	2.37	72	2.55
62's	47	2.31	136	2.51
64's	32	2.41	197	2.42
66's	20	2.27	95	2.35
68's	6	2.71	20	2.2

The figures in Table 5, are the main basis for our idea that length, and therefore weight and value of fleece, can be increased more readily by getting away from the very fine kind of wool. The 6 fleeces of 68's fineness in 1915 show extra length but the number is very small and the 1916 length of the same kind points the other way. As you go over these columns from the bottom upward, you find that the length increases as you reach the coarser fleeces.

This point is not of such great importance in breeding fine wool rams to use on ewes carrying a good deal of coarse wool blood. In breeding Merinos straight for wool production, however, it certainly is necessary to get away from the clothing wool kind and to add to the weight as well as to the value of fleece by getting more length of staple even if some fineness is sacrificed in doing so.

The Bureau of Animal Industry's experimental sheep work has been moved to the new site at Dubois, Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line just below Spencer. We hope to make the work larger and more useful than it has been in the past and to keep it always on

practical lines. We count upon having the opinion and criticism of the sheep men at all times. Mr. McWhorter is at the ranch at Dubois all the time and will be glad to meet any of you at any time and show what is being done. All we want in return is your frank opinion and suggestions and another visit.

NATIONAL FOREST GRAZING PRIVILEGES MUST NOT BE SOLD

Washington, January 15.—The Secretary of Agriculture is notifying all holders of permits for grazing livestock on the National Forests that the payment of any bonus or allowance for waiver of the grazing privilege in connection with sales of livestock or ranch properties will be cause for revocation of the permit.

Owing to the great and ever-growing demand for use of the forest ranges, which is now in most regions far beyond their capacity, the grazing privilege is of large value. In the view of those in charge of the National Forest grazing business, it would be en-

tirely unfair for the public to forego a maximum return for the value of use of its property and then allow those granted the privilege of use to collect this value from others, as the price of surrendering their privileges. Such a practice would, they say, make competitive disposal by the government of the grazing the only logical course.

As Secretary Houston says in warning the range users that the payment of bonuses or the giving of any consideration to secure the filing of a waiver of the grazing privilege is prohibited, "such a payment would be a consider-

ation for a privilege the granting of which is wholly within the discretion of the government and for which no one is entitled to receive compensation." Therefore any such payment will be "sufficient cause for the revocation of permit or forfeiture of all grazing preferences based upon the purchase of permitted stock."

All dues to the National Wool Growers Association were payable January 1st. We hope that our members will forward their dues without further notice.

Phones
Office, Wasatch 4383
Residence, Hyland 1554-W

References
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I have winter range in Montana at altitude 2,000 to 3,000 feet, and both summer and winter range on Forest Reserve; no stock has been on same. Fifty to sixty miles between ranges and to railroad. No better summer or winter range in the country. Next to Continental Divide. Green grass before April. I have no sheep and want to lease or get sheep on shares before April first. I am an experienced sheepman. Answer care of National Wool Growers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mention the National Wool Grower

ADVANCED REGISTRY FOR FINE WOOLED SHEEP

(Paper presented at the meeting of the California Sheep and Wool Growers' Association by Prof. R. F. Miller.)

Fine-wooled sheep are producers of wool and are the backbone of the entire range industry. To improve the quality of these would be a great step toward improving and increasing the present diminished wool clip. If the rangeman could buy bucks that would assure him of increasing his wool clip, even one-half pound per sheep, he would gladly pay a premium for same.

The purchaser of Merino sheep is very much at the mercy of the seller. No man can tell when a sheep was shorn or how close it was shorn from the appearance of it. Even at the state fairs and other shows, sheep often carry three or four months' more wool than they are reported to have on. Stubble shearing and not shearing down on the legs are willful misrepresentations that are anything but a credit to the industry.

There is nothing that has done so much towards improving the dairy cow as the Advanced Registry. When the Registry was first formed the record yield was comparatively low. However, this stimulated production and

enthusiastic breeders tried to win a place of honor and raise the production of their herds. Cows that produced a given quantity of milk and butter in a specified time were admitted to the Advanced Registry. Cows that had entered the Advanced Registry became in demand, for men began to breed from record cows and looked toward bulls that had sired record cows. In this way the record has been raised from fifteen and twenty pounds of butter per week to forty-five and even fifty pounds per week.

The same thing can be duplicated with fine-wooled sheep for the wool clip admits of concrete measurement. It would work wonders in increasing and improving the production of wool. No doubt there have been many high producing rams and ewes among fine-wooled flocks, that have a long list of heavy shearing sons and daughters to their credit, but we have no official record of them, hence their value is lost.

In adopting an Advanced Registry, certain qualifications would have to be decided upon for a standard:

1. Weight of fleece in grease.
2. Weight of fleece scoured.
3. Length of fiber.
4. Weight of sheep.

1. The weight of fleece is perhaps the most important, as this is what the wool grower looks forward to above everything else. The weight of a fleece is commonly expressed in terms of grease wool, but the real weight and value of a fleece is determined on the scoured basis.

2. Weight of fleece scoured. It is not sufficient to have merely a heavy fleece including grease, sand and dirt, but a clean wool of medium or low shrinkage is desirable, so as to yield a large amount of pure fiber. Australian

If you love your Country,
Why not own some of it?

Wm. H. Kershaw

Dealer in farms and livestock, sheep range and cattle ranches, Specializing in State and Government lands. All kinds of papers and petitions made that you wish to handle through the Salt Lake Land Office.

201-212 Ness Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.

Established 1848

WOOL MERCHANTS

Domestic Wools of All Descriptions Sold on Commission

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Merino wool shrinks about 40 per cent, while American Merino wools shrink 60 to 65 per cent. The shrinkage is entire waste. Furthermore, excessively oily fleeces are objectionable as it has been found that sheep secrete oil at the expense of body fat. This lowers the vitality of the sheep and they are less able to resist cold, wet weather or go through a winter of scarce feed.

3. Length of fiber. This is a very desirable characteristic of fine wools in order to spin strong worsted yarns. Fibers must be at least two inches and preferably longer to make a worsted yarn. Length also adds weight to the scoured fleece.

4. Weight of sheep. This is desirable in order to establish uniformity among Advanced Registry entries. A handy weight should be adopted as the standard, and breeders should be encouraged to stay within certain limits for both bucks and ewes.

Method of Procedure.

Whenever a breeder decides to have his flock or the highest producers tested for Advanced Registry, he should inform the secretary of the California Wool Growers' Association of his wishes. He will in turn advise the Animal Husbandry Division of the State Agricultural College, which will send a supervisor to conduct the test. The supervisor will see that the sheep are closely sheared either with the blades or the clippers. Then he will put an official identification mark on the sheep for which the ear tattoo may prove best. He will then make a record of the date of shearing, denoting blades or clippers, giving age as indicated by the teeth, weight of sheep after shearing, and any natural identification marks. This record is to be made in duplicate and one copy to be forwarded to the Registry Association, while the other is to be put on file at the agricultural college.

One year later the supervisor returns and each sheep after being properly identified is shorn. The shearing must be done with blades if the blades were used at the previous shearing and on the other hand clippers must follow clippers. This precaution must be ex-

ercised in order to have like conditions at both shearings.

All tags, dirt, or dung balls must be thrown out.

The fleece is then rolled up and laid on a large cloth and carefully weighed by means of an ordinary pair of milk scales, and a record made of same.

This having been done, the supervisor opens up the fleece and plucks a
(Continued on Page 41.)

"Sheep Diseases"

A valuable book for the Western sheep grower. Gives a concise history of the breeds; management; prevention of disease; the various ailments—contagious and non-infectious; complete illustrated chapters on poisonous plants and parasites. Written for the practical man.

237 Pages.

76 Illustrations.

Price \$2.50 postpaid from author

DR. E. T. BAKER, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Shropshires

Strong, vigorous, pure bred Shropshire Rams, single or car load lots. Inquire of

J. R. BLOOM

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California

H. L. Finch

Soda Springs, Idaho

Woolgrower and Importer of Hampshire, Cotswold, Lincoln and Shropshire Stud Sheep.

**Am Now Booking
Orders For
1918 Importation**

Write me how many stud rams you will want. I will put them down at Soda Springs, Idaho, for you, and if upon inspection you are not fully satisfied, you need not take the rams.

Lincolns

**We Breed and Import
Rams and Ewes of
the Right Quality**

Write or Come to See Us.

R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, Ontario, Can.



**A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes.
Bred from the best stock to be found in United States
and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City.**

**Rams
for
Sale**

WE ADVERTISE**“The Best In Hampshires”****AND LEAVE OTHERS TO PROVE IT**

Nine sheep breeders acknowledged to be among the best judges in North America, at nine of our largest State Fairs, place **EVERY** first, and **EVERY** champion on sheep from—

Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Kentucky**ROBERT S. BLASTOCK**

*For 1918
We Offer*

**700
Cotswold
Yearling
Rams**

**Deseret Sheep
Company**

Boise, - Idaho



Our Grand Champion Cotswold Ewe at Utah State Fair

Advanced Registry For Sheep.

small lock of wool from the shoulder, and puts this into a small bottle carefully labeling the bottle. This sample is sent to the laboratory for determining the length of fiber.

The next step is to sew up the fleece carefully in cheese cloth and prepare it for shipment to the agricultural college, where it is to be scoured and the shrinkage ascertained.

And lastly, weigh the sheep after it is shorn.

To determine the length of fiber from 100 to 200 individual fibers have to be tested.

To measure the length of a fiber it is mounted on a slide and thrown onto a screen by means of a lantern, then traced with a map measure, and the exact length determined.

A number of fleeces have been tested as preliminaries toward working out a standard. The fleeces are all twelve months' growth, the tests being conducted by the writer.

Weight of, Weight		Shrink- age	Length of fiber
fleece in of fleece	grease scoured		
Ram Lbs.	Lbs.	%	In.
1 ... 23.0	8.6	62.6	3.36
2 ... 23.4	7.6	67.5	3.37
3 ... 25.9	8.8	66.0	.....
Ewe			
1 ... 22.0	9.1	58.3	3.29
2 ... 19.5	7.8	60.0	3.55

The Division of Animal Husbandry of the University of California is prepared to conduct tests of this kind for any man having fine-wooled sheep he would like to have tested.

FED LAMBS IN HALF FAT CONDITION NOT WANTED

Many of the lambs that have been on feed for some time have made a good growth, but are not fat. There has been small country demand for this class of lambs, and packers have been buying them at \$15 to \$15.50 per cwt., which shows a loss to the feeder. However, high prices make a feeding margin unnecessary in some cases. M. L. Boggs, Holden, Missouri, sold a deck of lambs about the middle of November at \$17 per hundred, which price,

was 60 cents per hundred less than cost. These lambs had been on feed 60 days, made a gain of 20 pounds in weight, and net a good profit, in spite of the lack of a feeding margin. But if they had been cut in price \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. on account of lack of finish, the profit would have disappeared.—J. A. R.

Please send in your dues and save us trouble and postage.

Strychnine

Sulphate or Alkaloid

Write for Prices

3 grain Strychnine, double pink capsules, same as furnished U. S. Biological Survey, \$1.50 per 100: \$12.50 per 1,000.

HERBERT F. DUGAN

1170 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



UTAH BOY

This flock carries many prizes in the West.

We are sold out for 1917. We desire to thank our patrons for their liberal support. Later we will announce our offering for 1918.

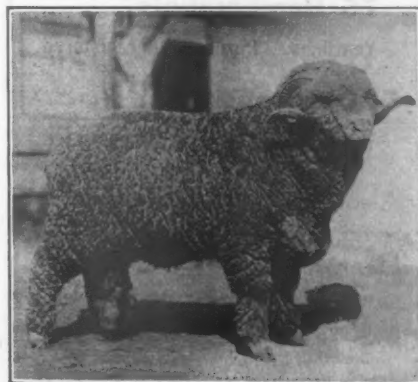
JOHN K. MADSEN

Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Phone 111.

P. O. Box 219

RAMBOUILLETS



America's Highest Priced Rambouillet Ram for which I paid \$1325.00 at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

I am breeding registered Rambouillets of the most select type.

DELL PRATT, Moneta, Wyo.

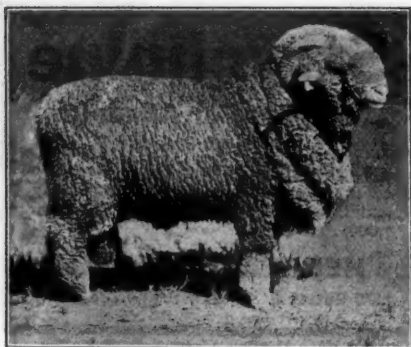
Stud Rams RAMBOUILLETS Range Rams



Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

TUCANNON RAMBOUILLET & STOCK FARM
Dayton, Washington

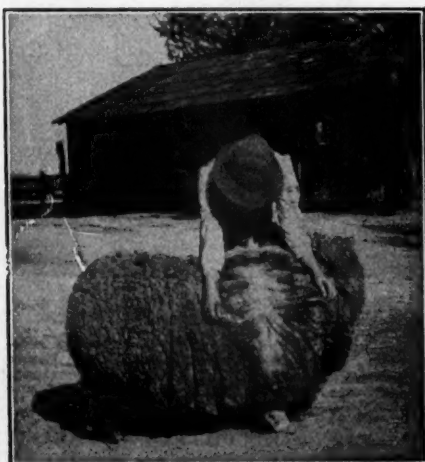


One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

EXPENSES HIGH IN WASHINGTON

Just a few lines on the eve of my leaving for Chicago to attend the International Livestock Exposition.

Range conditions in our country have never been drier than they have been this fall. The last few days is the first rain we have had to speak of. Hay has cost us from \$17 to \$20 per ton in the stack; cottonseed cake \$60 to \$65 per ton. Camp supplies and general expense have doubled, and with a lack of efficient help the troubles of

the sheepman are many.

There has been one redeeming feature, we got good prices for our wool and lambs, and therefore have been able to meet these unusual conditions.

I am wondering if our business can withstand all this burden and still be prosperous. Our labor situation is getting worse from day to day, as our boys are being drafted, this of course is all right and no doubt as it should be, but I can not see how we are to continue to do business if our foremen and leaders are taken off to war. If our country needs our produce as the Food Administration would have us believe, there certainly should be some exception shown to the leaders of our industry.

Sorry I did not get to attend the Ram Sale, but hope to see you at the January meeting.

F. M. ROTHROCK.

DRY IN WESTERN NEW MEXICO

About the middle of November sheep owners around Magdalena, New Mexico, sent a telegram to the Hoover Food Administration at Washington, asking that cars be furnished at once for the shipment of flocks in that section, which were without feed, and in some cases with no water. Arthur Hill, of Kansas City, returned November 27th from a two weeks' trip through that country, receiving feeding lambs. He traveled 300 miles by automobile, and says that while it is extremely dry there, the ranchers are managing to hold their ewes, and that there is no general clean up of the range flocks there. However, old ewes that were worth \$8.50 per cwt. in July and August this year in that section have been revised downward to around \$5.—J. A. R.

WEATHER STILL GOOD

The middle of January brought seasonable weather to the intermountain country. Sufficient snow for water now lays on the deserts of Utah, Wyoming and Idaho to furnish water and feed remains good. Sheep are reported to be in excellent shape.

Rams FOR SALE

We have the following rams for sale in car lots or less.

150 Hampshires,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered.

300 Hampshires,

Lambs. Purebred, unregistered.

100 Rambouillets,

Yearlings. Registered.

75 Rambouillets,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered.

500 Shropshires,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered

Also some very good unregistered, but purebred yearling Hampshire ewes. All of these sheep are range run and big, fine type, heavy boned stuff.

Address all communications to

Brown Bros. Sheep Co.
Twin Falls, Idaho

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By Our Correspondent.

GOVERNMENT control and the auction of Colonial wools belonging to the British government have been the outstanding features of recent weeks in the Boston wool market. The resignation of the various advisory committees of the National Council of Defense, as noted last month, left the question of the relations of the government and the wool trade very much in the air. For a time there was much uncertainty as to when the connection would be re-established. That the Committee on Wool Supply would not be reinstated, became apparent when it was announced that the chairman, Jacob F. Brown of Brown & Adams, had received an appointment as a member of the Committee on Supplies of the War Industries Board, Council of National Defense, indicating a determination to co-ordinate all supply work and prevent waste.

Shortly after there was developed a little flurry in the trade over the matter of import licenses, as it was announced that not only must all importers be licensed, but that a license must be secured for each shipment before release on the dock. With a large number of cargoes on the way from South America and the Cape, any delay in securing the requisite licenses might become a very serious matter. Correspondence between representatives of the Boston Wool Trade Association and Fred S. Peterson, director of the Bureau of Imports, brought out the statement that "it is the desire and intention of this bureau to interfere to the least possible degree with the ordinary commercial transactions, and to cause as little inconvenience to importers as possible."

In order to aid in the above purpose, importers were urged to forward applications to Washington as long before the expected arrival of the wools as possible, to give enough information to enable the bureau to pass upon them intelligently, even though full particulars are not available. Special consideration was promised for applications for licenses covering shipments

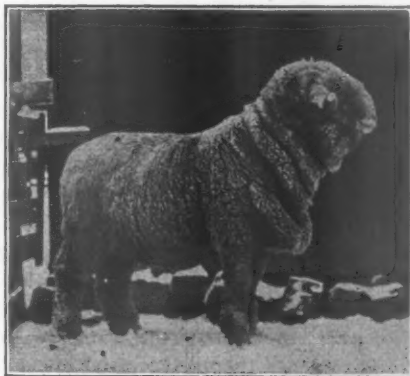
Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY, Court Lodge,
Egerston, Kent, England

Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Specialty made of show herds, show
flocks, show horses for the Panama
Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.



One of Our Yearlings

Rambouillets—American Merinos

WE offer a large number of extra choice Rambouillet range rams as well as single stud rams.

We also offer American Merino rams in any sized lot.

Our rams are all rugged and healthy and have always given good satisfaction.

Everything sold for 1917 except 20 stud rams.

BALDWIN SHEEP CO.
HAY CREEK, OREGON



One of Our Ewes.

RAMBOUILLET
RAMS

Will have a fine lot of large boned, smooth bodied, long fine staple fellows for 1918 trade.

W. D. CANDLAND, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

RAMBOUILLETS



Have sold all my Rams for 1917.

I now have for sale 6 two-year-old and 4 yearling choice, home-raised, registered **PERCHERON** Stallions.

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH



I offer for this season 800 purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams, large, smooth and heavy wooled.

C. N. STILLMAN
Sigurd, Utah

Rambouillets and Hampshires

A. A. WOOD & SONS
Saline, Michigan

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We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy woolled, open faced Merino Rams. A large number of choice Rams for next season.

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY
DICKIE, WYOMING

afloat, in order to prevent congestion at the docks. Even with this assurance, the regulation was felt to bear heavily on the wool trade, as so much of the wool is bought on offerings by cablegram. While the name of the vessel, quantity and value of wool and probable date of shipment are cabled promptly to the importer, the documents covering the shipments are not received by him, in most instances, until after the vessel has been docked at the port of destination.

With this matter settled satisfactorily, there was a brief respite from disturbing events, but on December 15 the trade was startled by an announcement from Washington that new regulations covering import licenses had been promulgated, containing much more drastic provisions than had been previously contemplated. These regulations were accompanied by a long semi-official statement, which failed, however, to remove the sting of the requirements themselves, and even, in

some cases, added practical condemnation of previous acts of the wool trade.

The new regulations, while specifically applied to imports of foreign wool, contained a provision that so tied up importers that they would be unable to do any business whatever except with manufacturers, unless the permission of the War Trade Board was first secured. In brief these regulations require that all applicants for import licenses will be required to sign an agreement containing the following provisions:

A—The applicant agrees that he will not sell the wool covered by application No. —, or any other wool of either foreign or domestic origin, to any person other than a manufacturer without the consent of the War Trade Board; and that, in the event of a sale to a person other than a manufacturer with such consent, he will exact from his purchaser a similar agreement.

B—The United States government shall have, and it is hereby granted, an option to purchase at the price and on the terms hereinafter set forth, all or any part of the wool covered by application No. — for ten days after custom house entry thereof, and thereafter on such portion thereof as shall be at any time unsold until the whole amount thereof has been sold by the importer. In the event of the exercise of such option, the basis of price to be paid for the wool shall be equivalent to 5 per cent less than the basis of price of July 30, 1917, for similar wool, as established by the valuation committee of the Boston Wool Trade Association, the actual price of each lot to be determined by a committee to be appointed jointly by the Boston Wool Trade Association and the United States government.

These regulations are not to apply to any wool purchased abroad on or before Dec. 15, 1917, the War Trade Board having "as its object the avoidance of any retroactive effect which would be burdensome and embarrassing; and earnestly appeals to wool importers and to manufacturers of woollen products so to conduct their transactions with respect to the stock of wool now on hand and the import-

Stud Rams

RAMBOUILLETS

Range Rams



ONE OF OUR STUD RAMS.

We are breeding big, heavy woolled, hardy Rambouillets and offer a large number of Registered Stud rams and range rams for 1918—500 head for sale.

QUEALY SHEEP CO., Cokeville, Wyoming.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

The
Harry B. Black
Sheep Commission
Company



DESIRE TO EXPRESS GRATIFICATION TO THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR LOYAL SUPPORT DURING THE PAST YEAR, *and* EXTEND TO YOU THE

"Season's Wishes"

FOR

*Health, Happiness and
Prosperity*

DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Pure Bred
Rambouillet
Ewes
FOR SALE

WE OFFER FOR SALE 1000 TO 1500
PUREBRED RAMBOUILLET
EWES TWO TO FIVE YEARS
OLD, BRED TO REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET RAMS. THE EWES ARE LARGE, SMOOTH AND DENSE WOOLED AND ARE USED SOLELY TO PRODUCE RAMBOUILLET RAMS. WHILE THEY ARE UNREGISTERED THEY ARE STRICTLY PUREBRED RAMBOUILLETS. THEY WERE BRED TO RAMS PURCHASED AT THE SALT LAKE RAM SALE FROM SEELY AND THE QUEALY SHEEP COMPANY. THEY ARE BRED TO START LAMBING IN MARCH.

THE ONLY EXCUSE FOR SELLING THEM IS THAT A PORTION OF THE RANCH HAS BEEN SOLD FOR WHEAT RAISING. DELIVERY ANY TIME BEFORE LAMBING. ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO

X Care of
National Wool Grower
Salt Lake City, Utah

ations now en route, that further speculation, hoarding and the continuation of factitious prices may be avoided." Further regulations were promulgated at the same time regarding the exportation of commodities containing wool, showing that there is a strong determination to conserve the wool supply of the country. One of the provisions of the new regulations stated that "No licenses will be granted by the War Trade Board for the exportation of any commodities containing wool which, in the judgment of the board, are necessary or desirable for the military or naval uses of the United States."

The clause in the wool import regulations that caused the most anxiety in the trade was that requiring all applicants to agree not to sell, not only the wool covered by the application, but "any other wool of either foreign or domestic origin, to any person other than a manufacturer, without the con-

sent of the War Trade Board." The smaller houses were particularly exercised over the matter, as some of them depend on purchases from other houses for the renewal of their stocks when necessary. Strong efforts are to be made to secure a modification of this provision.

One of the first results of the new regulations, and under the circumstances, of the highest importance, was the prompt cancellation of all unfilled orders outstanding in foreign markets. Buying limits were too high to allow importations to be sold on the basis of the July 30 price list. Since that time, only tentative efforts have been made in South America to reinstate orders on a lower basis than before, and these have not met with any reassuring degree of success. Some importers claim to have bought a few small lots below the parity of the July 30 level, but such purchases have been few and of small volume.

During the closing days of December, the South American situation was complicated by a report from England that the British government was encouraging Bradford buyers to enter the River Plate markets and buy wool in competition with buyers from the United States, agreeing to provide the necessary tonnage, and other necessary assistance, provided the buyers would agree to give the British government an option on all purchases at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over cost. This report was in part confirmed from South America, but Boston dealers have not been notified by their representatives that such buying has actually commenced.

Naturally, the government regulations and the whole trend of current discussion, as a matter of fact, could not be interpreted as other than bearish, and the trade came over into 1918 with a distinctly easier feeling in values, though it was difficult to put the finger on specific cases where wools were actually sold for lower prices than had hitherto prevailed. Possibly an exception must be made in the case of Buenos Aires 5s (Lincolns), for which there has been recently con-

siderable variation in quotations. This grade is nominally held at 68 to 69 cents by most holders, but as low as 66 cents is quoted by a few, though no actual sales are reported at less than 68 cents.

Whether the tremendous success of the first auction of Colonial wool, held in Boston January 3, and the extremely high prices paid thereat, will be sufficient to rehabilitate the market is an open question. Some of the more sanguine members of the trade are already claiming that such will be the result, and that it means the failure of the government effort to force wool values to conform to the July 30 standard. Others take a radically different ground, arguing that the Australian wools offered were of a very choice character, that they came on a market entirely bare, and that manufacturers of certain fine grades of goods were very keen to get them. This element thinks that the sentimental feature of the first auction in this country of high class wools shipped to this country by the owner, in this case the British government, and sold to the highest bidder without reserve, gave the sale a swing that carried values to a level that it will be difficult to reach in later sales.

As to the entire success of the sale there can be only one opinion. Starting with the sale of the first lot at \$1.50 to President A. M. Patterson of the Textile Alliance, this lot was put up for resale for the benefit of some war charity to be determined by the Boston Wool Trade Association, and before the bidding was stopped the amount realized had reached the magnificent figures of \$15,000. The lot was then finally sold at \$2 a pound, a bid of \$2.25 coming in just a second after the drop of the hammer. The second lot brought \$1.04, and with this the real business of the sale begun. It took a little over three and one-half hours to dispose of 478 lots offered, the best combing Geelong and Melbourne wools selling at \$1.05 to \$1.10, and lots a trifle less attractive at 95 cents to \$1.04. For the best wools the clean cost was estimated at \$2 strong, and those just below the top grade at \$1.75 to \$1.80.

The prices realized were considered

Colorado Sheep or Cattle Ranch

1,000 Acres

of good mountain foothill ranch adjoining reserve, cuts 100 tons blue stem hay, much more can be put in.

Ranch in hay district where hay is now selling for \$10, the land adapted to sheep raising and a snap for \$12,000.

MERRITT BROTHERS

Walsenburg, Colorado.

LANDS --- FARMS

50,000 Acres

Sheep, Cattle and Swine. Free Book and Map. Liberty Bonds taken in payment for lands.

Menominee Abstract & Land Co.
Box 64-W Menominee, Mich.

Sheep Land Bargains

The location of Marinette County, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan gives us a longer growing and pasture season. That's a big factor in sheep farming profits. You are entitled to a free copy of our "special sheep bulletin." Write for it today.

SKIDMORE LAND CO., Dept. R., Marinette, Wis.

very high, one wool man said "awful," and run one to 20 cents a pound above expert appraisement values by bidders made before the sale. Leading mills were among the active buyers, but dealers were in the majority and got a fair proportion of the high priced wools. There are over 40,000 bales more to be sold, and it is expected that sales will be held fortnightly until all are gone. At the first sale, the wools shown were of a very desirable character, though the lots were generally small, as there were only parts of clips. This may be remedied to some extent in later sales. The balance of the wools to be sold are already in Boston, and the work of arranging and opening will go forward rapidly. The wools were on view at a time when the thermometer persistently showed unusual cold for this section, while the weather also prevented the wool from properly "coming back," as they had been repressed two bales in one, in Australia before shipping and then chilled enroute.

Outside of the above features, the wool market has been at a low ebb for a month past. With the mills taking account of stock, the uncertainty as to government control, and the depressing effect of the drive at the new clip in South America, with the diversion of interest to the auction wools offered at auction, the dullness noted during the holidays was no worse than was expected by wool men. The year 1917 has been a very prosperous one in the trade, but the outlook for 1918 is by no means rosy. The Boston wool trade has a strong committee to represent its interests in all negotiations with the government, and it is understood that Philadelphia is to appoint a similar committee to co-operate with the Boston committee.

Actual sales of Territory wools have been of moderate volume, but values are very well sustained, both in the grease and on the scoured basis. Actual transactions have been rather meagre, as most of the houses decline to give weights, but the following may be regarded as typical: 250,000 pounds three-eighths-blood and half-blood, mostly the former, within the range of

\$1.45 to \$1.50 clean for the former and \$1.70 to \$1.75 clean for the latter; 450,000 pounds New Mexico, Colorado and similar fine and fine medium wools at private terms; 35,000 pounds quarter-blood at \$1.30 to \$1.35 clean; 200,000 to 300,000 pounds fine and fine medium Territory at 58 to 62 cents, or about \$1.65 clean; fine Idaho and similar wools at 58 to 62 cents, at \$1.65 to

\$1.75 clean; fine staple and half-blood wool at \$1.78 clean, and fine and fine medium clips in the original bags at \$1.70 to \$1.75 clean. Good-sized sales of quarter-blood wools, suitable for Red Cross knitting yarns were noted in the closing days of the year, at about 70 cents in the grease, or \$1.40 clean.

Scoured values of Territory wools have been well sustained, fine staple

Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.

—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

612-24 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY

WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent. LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

WOOL

SHEEP PELTS

WOOL

Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are MORE VALUABLE to you when you let US sell them direct to the Manufacturers and Wool Pulleries for you on commission, for you get the FULL VALUE of them. You KNOW what you have to Pay us and we know what we are to Receive for our SERVICES. There is no speculative margin. You get the FULL MARKET, we get our commission. Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are sold on the open market like your live stock and you have found the commission way the BEST in that, WHY NOT in selling your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS? Ship your wool and sheep pelts now to us and let your returns and our services speak for themselves. Shipping tags furnished free. Correspondence solicited.

C. J. MUSTION WOOL COMMISSION COMPANY

(The Only Strictly Commission House in Kansas City)

1739-1745 Genesee Street,

Opposite Stock Yards.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jeremiah Williams & Co.

WOOL

Commission
Merchants

481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

wools being quotable at \$1.80 to \$1.85; half-blood staple at \$1.70 to \$1.80; three-eighths-blood staple at \$1.45 to

\$1.50; quarter-blood staple at \$1.30 to \$1.40; fine clothing at \$1.65 to \$1.75; fine medium clothing at \$1.55 to \$1.60; twelve-months' Texas at \$1.65 to \$1.70, and eight-months' Texas at \$1.55 to \$1.60.

Fleece wools have also held very strong, though actual sales have been of moderate volume. Transfers reported during the month have included Ohio half-blood combing at 78 cents, Ohio three-eighths-blood combing at 77 cents, Ohio fine unwashed clothing at 68 cents, Ohio XX and above at 78 cents, and Ohio three-eighths-blood clothing at 68 cents. Current quotations on Ohio wools in this market are approximately 82 to 85 cents for fine washed delaine, 76 to 78 cents for XX and above, 75 to 76 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 65 to 66 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 77 to 78 cents for half-blood combing, 76 to 77 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 75 to 76 cents for quarter-blood combing and 68 to 70 cents for medium clothing.

Total receipts of wool at Boston for

the month of December, 1917, were 53,936,864 pounds, of which 9,227,539 pounds were domestic and 44,709,325 pounds foreign. This compares with 33,212,617 pounds for the same month in 1916, of which 9,951,502 pounds were domestic and 23,261,115 pounds foreign.

Total receipts for the year 1917 were 506,586,177 pounds, of which 210,124,902 pounds were domestic and 296,461,275 pounds were foreign. This compares with a total for the year 1916 of 440,193,165 pounds, of which 205,194,677 pounds were domestic and 234,998,488 pounds were foreign.

Total shipments for December, 1917, were 19,442,994 pounds, compared with 20,921,867 pounds for the same month in 1916. Total shipments for the year 1917 were 279,850,815 pounds, against 302,868,263 pounds for the year 1916.

Send in your dues.

Please send in your dues and save us trouble and postage.

Union Wool Company

Union Land & Cattle Company

J. E. GOSLING, Agent

314 Ness Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

DEALERS IN

Wool, Sheep and Cattle

BOSTON OFFICE — 10 HIGH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE—FIRST NATIONAL
BANK BUILDING
RENO OFFICE—RENO NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

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PHILADELPHIA

CRIMMINS & PEIRCE CO.

Wool and Mohair

BOSTON, MASS.

SALT LAKE OFFICE:

701 McIntyre Building, Telephone Wasatch 1308

CLINTON C. BROWN, Agent
J. W. SUMMERHAYS & SONS CO., Agents

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

GAINS HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIAL

On the face of the returns feeders have lost money on lambs this season, but in many instances substantial gains have pulled them through. Western lambs that put on 30 pounds weight sold at less cost than when put in but made money for the men who handled them.

Such gains have not been the rule, however. Corn was soft and did not put on normal weight. In some instances stock became sick from eating it and had to be sent to market prematurely. It is doubtful if, on the bad markets of November and January, cornbelt feeders as a whole were able to keep their original purchase money together.

This has resulted in a slack midwinter demand for feeding lambs, and packers have been taking much half-fat stuff that under normal conditions goes back to the country. One reason why feeders have been inactive is that they have been unable to get cars in territory east of Chicago. Lambs bought on country account have laid around for a week or more awaiting an opportunity to get out, frequently being resold to killers when the prospect of getting cars was hopeless. All of this has operated to the disadvantage of the feeder and will inspire him with caution when the time comes around to buy Western stock next summer.

Cattle have been worse actors in the feeders' hands than sheep or lambs, however. Thousands of steers, laid in when the cattle market was soaring last September, have been liquidated at heavy loss and if notes were compared the sheep feeder would be found to have fared best. Western lambs were undoubtedly put in high and the 1918 feeder market is not likely to hit the same altitudes.—J. E. P.

All dues to the National Wool Growers Association were payable January 1st. We hope that our members will forward their dues without further notice.

DEALERS IN CAR LOTS

Globe A-1 Brand Cottonseed Meal, Cottonseed Pea and Nut Cake

45% Protein and Fat. Prompt shipment from Los Angeles, Cal.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Timothy, Alfalfa, Rock Salt.

GLOBE GRAIN & MILLING CO.

No. 302 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Also Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles

DOES IT PAY

trying to winter stock without feed?

The wise stockman is providing for his herds, by planting—

Alfalfa, Clover, Grasses and Field Peas

We can supply seeds in all the above at reasonable prices.

Agents for ZENOLEUM, the BEST Sheep Dip on the Market.

For prompt shipment we can furnish—

Hay, Corn and Cottonseed Cake

VOGELER SEED & PRODUCE CO., Salt Lake City, Utah

BETTER ORDER NOW—CARS ARE GOING TO BE SCARCE

**COTTON SEED CAKE—CORN
HAY—STOCK SALT—SUNRIPE STOCK FOOD**

BROWN BROKERAGE COMPANY, OGDEN, UTAH

AT YOUR SERVICE

Get Our Prices Before Buying

COTTONSEED CAKE

OUR DOMINO SIZE FOR SHEEP is the best on the market and guaranteed to be uniform in size throughout.

Largest outfit in the Southwest; Ten Mills; Shipments on Time.

Your contract with us is absolutely safe.

Wire us COLLECT for delivered prices.

THE CHICKASHA COTTON OIL COMPANY

B. P. Siddons, Mgr.

300 Livestock Exchange Bldg.,

Denver, Colorado.

"We buy and sell everything"
UTAH-IDAHO BROKERAGE COMPANY
 No. 339 West 2nd South Street
 Phone Was. 2987. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
 Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley
 or anything that the sheepman needs.

Cotton Seed Cake

Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Hay
 Rock Salt

Carlots Only. — Prompt Service.

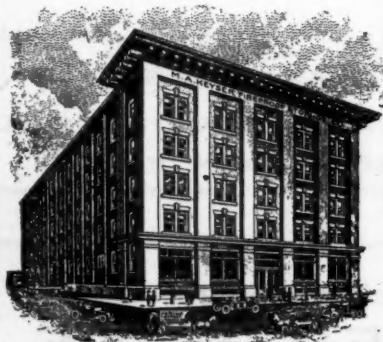
C. A. Smurthwaite Grain Co.

516 Vermont Bldg.,
 (Opposite Tabernacle Gates)
 Salt Lake City, Utah

COTTON SEED CAKE, MEAL AND CORN

Oil mills in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas are now operating and we are in position to quote the lowest delivered prices on the nut size, pea size or meal. We are direct representatives of the mills. Wire or write us for prices delivered during fall and winter. License No. G-27843

COLLINS BROKERAGE COMPANY.
 202 Ness Bldg., across from Cullen Hotel.
 Salt Lake, Utah.



Carload Lots — Quick Shipment

**Cotton Seed Cake, Corn,
 Barley, Oats and Hay**

Merrill-Keyser Company

Merchandise and Grain Brokers
 328 West Second South, Salt Lake City

Phones: Wasatch 3639
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WOOL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Washington, D. C.—The report of the Customs Service of the Treasury Department of imports and exports of wool and the manufactures of wool for the nine months ending September, 1917, as compared with the imports and exports for the same period in 1916 shows the following:

The imports of Class I wools for the nine months of the year 1917 show a decrease from those in the same period of 1916 of 49,191,658 pounds; Class II wools, including mohair, etc., show an increase of 12,540,667 pounds; and in the imports of Class III wools there was a loss of 2,320,364 pounds. The net decrease in imports of wool in the nine months of 1917 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year is 38,971,355 pounds.

The total imports of wool for the period were 403,520,008 pounds in 1916 and 364,548,653 pounds in 1917, divided in 1917 as follows:

Class I, 276,232,825 pounds; Class II, 20,167,851 pounds; Mohair, etc., 4,324,215 pounds; Class III, 63,823,762 pounds.

The total imports of all manufactures of wool amounted to \$12,882,636 in the nine months of 1916 and to \$16,619,139 in the same months of 1917, showing an increase in the value of imports amounting to \$3,736,503 in the latter as compared with the former period.

During the nine months of 1917, 1,020,156 pounds of foreign wool and hair valued at \$447,783 have been re-exported as against 1,681,509 pounds valued at \$603,260 in the corresponding nine months of the preceding year. During the nine months 1,325,633 pounds of American grown wools valued at \$866,534 were exported. The total quantity of wool, both foreign and domestic, exported was 2,345,789 pounds, of which the value is given at \$1,314,317.

Our imports of all manufactures of wool during the nine months of 1917 amounted to \$16,619,139 and our corresponding domestic exports for the same period, rags, ready-made clothing

and "all other," to \$13,081,834, an excess of imports over exports for the period of \$3,537,305, but as the exports are of domestic valuation and the imports foreign values, the actual difference is much greater.

CRAZE FOR LIGHT LAMBS

The head of one of the big packing concerns called in a buyer recently and suggested a useful assignment. "I want you to go out to the country and wherever a farmers' meeting is in session talk to them about light lambs. Tell them to raise the 75-pound kind. That's the sort of lamb the market requires." But the buyer, who is a genuine sheepman, took a different view. "I know we are paying a premium for light lambs, but I do not propose to advocate growing that kind when there is better money for the producer in making big ones," he said. "I could talk to them as you suggest, but they would not believe what I said and I have no intention of posing as a false prophet."

If retailers could get no light lambs, they would be compelled to use the weighty kinds. Everybody wants small chops and miniature roasts. Beef and pork are also affected, but lambs appear to suffer most from the craze. At the 1917 International Live Stock Exposition two packers gave special prizes, both for light lambs. The effort will be futile as the trend of production is toward weight. The public could be educated to the change, but no effort is being made in that direction.—J. E. P.

CUDAHY BUYING IN CHICAGO

A Cudahy buyer put in an appearance on the Chicago market late in December, and the value of lambs immediately advanced. Competition between packers is not the regular order, but in this instance it was genuine, Cudahy having bought out a Detroit killing concern to which the stuff purchased was shipped. Detroit, by the way, has recently developed an appetite for lamb and is taking the bulk of Michigan product that formerly went to Buffalo.—J. E. P.

BIG DECLINE IN WOOL

Billings, Mont. — Montana's wool clip for the year just closing amounted to 18,200,000 pounds, as against 20,200,000 in 1916, or a loss of about 10 per cent. The highest price during the year was 62½ cents a pound, with an average for the entire clip of a trifle less than 50 cents. These figures have been compiled by E. A. Gray, general agent for the Northwestern line, and who is regarded as the wool expert of the state. Mr. Gray obtained his figures and data from all railroads operating in the state, and they have been carefully checked.

"Boston buyers began contracting as early as February at 40 cents, at that time the highest price ever paid for wool in this territory. Prices gradually advanced until the top of 62½ cents was reached. This price was paid, however, on not more than three clips.

"The fleeces sheared unusually light on account of the extreme winter of 1916-17. Feeding began early in October and continued until shearing time. Unusual efforts had to be made to get sufficient feed. In several instances, special trains were required to bring in the necessary grain, hay and cottonseed.

"The loss of lambs was unusually large, practically 50 per cent, because of the cold, wet spring. Quality was good, but light. All of the old time Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago wool houses and mills were in the field as usual. A new concern, the Union Wool Company, of Reno, Nev., purchased about 35 per cent of the total clip.

"The outlook for quality and quantity for next year is good. However, much will depend on winter conditions prevalent henceforth. Price predictions cannot be made with accuracy. The present price of ewes is a record. As much as \$20 has been paid for two and three-year-olds. The decrease in the 1918 wool output will not be as great as that of 1917, I venture to predict."

250,000 ACRES OF GRAZING AND FARMING LANDS In CLOVERLAND

These cut-over Clover lands are well grassed and would care for half million sheep first year.

Drought or shortage of pasture is unknown here, clay loam soil that is naturally drained and pastures well watered by running streams.

Will grow all grain, roots and crops needed to winter stock.

We are buying more timbered lands so we offer from two sections to hundred thousand acres solid tracts, at very reasonable prices, long time easy terms to practical sheep and cattle raisers—speculators not wanted. Write for facts.

If interested in the best grazing opportunity of today—you'll come to Cloverland, one night's ride from Chicago.

Cloverland Realty Company

ESCANABA
Upper Peninsula of Michigan

*Service
First*

KISSEL TRUCKS

"THE TRUCK THAT CHANGED THE HAULING HABITS OF A NATION"

From ¾ to 5-Ton

There's a KISSEL Truck to fit YOUR business. Let us show you what POWER, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY and STAMINA really mean in a truck.

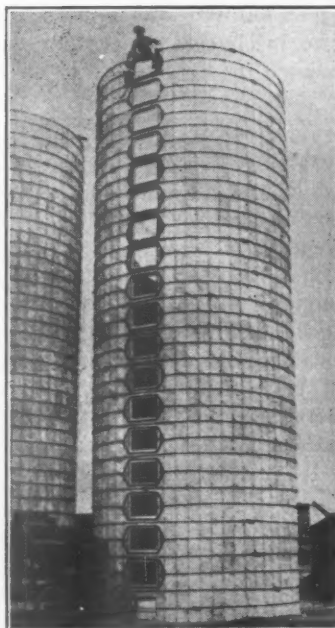
Motorize your business—motorize it the
KISSEL WAY

INTER-MOUNTAIN MOTOR CAR COMPANY

W. H. White, Manager

434 South Main

Wasatch 2100



INTERMOUNTAIN CONCRETE CO.

SILOS

These 16x45 feet Inter-locking Cement Stave Silos built for J. M. Maxwell of Twin Falls, Idaho for sheep feeding only.

Investigate!

1018 Newhouse Bldg., Salt Lake City

521 Eccles Bldg., Ogden

GOOD SHEEP LANDS IN THE SOUTH

Washington.—The crowded sheep ranges of Wyoming and other Western states may soon be extended to millions of acres of cutover timberlands in Georgia, Alabama and other Southern states, if the present plans of Wyoming men now in Washington carry. Hon. J. A. Delfelder of Riverton and Ed. Farlow of Lander have

come to Washington to present the situation to the various government authorities here in the hope of securing legislation needed to entirely perfect the plans.

"Millions of acres of the very finest sheep pasture lands are now lying idle in these Southern states," said Mr. Delfelder. "They are covered with splendid feed and watered by pure streams. A careful examination of the few sheep found in the localities fails to disclose the presence of infection or any of the parasites to which this animal is subject. The climate insures against winter loss, and conditions generally, as far as we have been able to learn from personal inspection of the lands and inquiries made, are entirely favorable to profitable sheep growing. These lands have been cut over for merchantable timber, and are now absolutely unused. We already have assurances that exclusive grazing privileges on some twenty million acres will be granted Western sheepmen, and millions more can be had in other Southern states.

"The one difficulty is the presence of a large number of dogs—and this is the feature of the plan bringing us to Washington. We cannot run sheep in a region infested with dogs, and particularly the Southern 'coon dog' to be found there, in bunches of from six to twenty, around the home of every colored man and many whites as well. We want Washington to help us get rid of the dogs."

The plan contemplates placing a federal tax on all dogs, and a prohibition against their being allowed loose after dark in states where sheep are grazed. The amount of tax has not been settled, but the intention is to make it large enough to discourage the ownership of worthless canines everywhere—and eliminate the dog danger of these Southern lands desired for sheep grazing. It is estimated there are over fifty million dogs in the United States, and it is proposed to use the revenue derived from the dog tax in exterminating predatory wild animals in the public land states.

Incidentally, Wyoming is coming in

for a good deal of advertising in connection with the matter, as Mr. Farlow is exhibiting the splendid moving pictures of the Farlow wolf roundup, to arouse interest in the extermination of these enemies of livestock production. Private exhibitions have been arranged for before important organizations here, members of congress and other officials.

KANSAS CITY MARKET

Receipts of sheep and lambs at Kansas City in December were 131,011 head, a decrease of only 758 head from the same month last year. The total receipts for the year 1917 show a loss of 250,000 head from the year 1916. The main items of decrease during the year were a big falling off in the Texas run last spring, due to dry weather in Texas, and to a big reduction in the fall run from the range states, due to range conditions that reduced the marketing this year. December prices were disappointing to feeders as a rule, though the majority of the offerings lacked finish, and sold badly on that account. However, at the end of the month the market picked up its regular winter stride, and prices in January start out with a flourish, and with promise of a satisfactory basis for feeders in marketing their stock.

The San Luis Valley in Colorado is sending lambs to market pretty fast, both on account of the high price of peas there, and also to the recurrence of the fatal disease that attacked a portion of the lambs there last year. These lambs bring top prices here, if well finished, but only a small portion of them have reached a good finish. Local Kansas and Missouri feed lots are turning out their lambs, and the northern Colorado and Nebraska districts are beginning to start lambs to market. However, the supply will run deficient at Kansas City this winter, as all the feeding districts closely bearing on this market are short of lambs in feed lots, especially the big Arkansas Valley district, in Colorado. A good winter market for fed lambs at Kansas City is assured.

J. A. RICKART.

Buick

The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 66,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1917 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, POWER and SMOOTHNESS. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

RANDALL - DODD AUTO CO.

Auto Row Salt Lake Was. 4560

IN CENTRAL WYOMING

We have just put out our bucks with the ewes for the 1917 season. We thought it might interest your readers to know what bucks we are using with our stud ewes this season. We have about 1,800 ewes in the fine-wool-herd and the following bucks are being used: Twenty-nine head bought from Bullard Bros., California; ten head from King Bros., Laramie, Wyoming; two from Quealy Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming; one from C. N. Stillman, and one from J. D. Holliday, Montana.

The ewes are in fine shape and the weather has been ideal up to the present writing. With a continuance of the present conditions, we expect to see our ewes in fine shape in the spring. We start shearing usually about the tenth of April and lambing about the fifth of May. We have only 400 ram lambs this fall, about one-half of what we usually have, bad weather in lambing being responsible for the shortage.

We sold 765 bucks this year at an average price of \$21 per head. Our rams are never fed unless it happens to be a severe winter when they get one-half pound of oats for a few weeks while the weather is at its worst.

L. U. SHEEP CO., Wyoming.

SHEEP IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

We have had a poor season here this year: late, cold spring, a dry summer and fall. Hay is around \$25 and \$30 a ton and hard to get. Farmers are buying a lot of mill feed to carry their stock through and that is hard to get, also. There has been a lot of sheep and cattle turned off this fall, mostly in poor shape. Range has kept open up to this date, only a few inches of snow. If we should get another hard winter there will be quite a loss in stock, I am afraid. All indications seem to point for an easy, open winter. Breeding ewes are selling from \$15 to \$18 a head here. A good many farmers are getting small flocks while others are turning them off again.

HENRY WANDERSCHIED, Wash.

Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank

C. S. BURTON, President SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH C. S. TINGEY, Cashier
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$335,000.00.



The National City Bank member
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are
invited. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**
JAMES PINGREE, President HYRUM PINGREE, Cashier

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen
Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

*THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER
STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND
OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY
LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.*

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

Long Distance Phone
Wasatch 1826-1827.
Or Telegraph Us.

for **FAT HOGS, CATTLE
AND SHEEP.**

Utah Packing & Provision Company

JOHN PINGREE, President
ADAM PATTERSON, Vice-President
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C. H. GRANVILLE, Supt. of Purchases.

Salt Lake City, Utah

M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY LIVE STOCK

1023 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Identify Your Stock

The reason lost stock is seldom returned is because they lack Perfect Identification. Each animal should carry an ear tag with name and address of owner stamped thereon.



The "Perfect" Tag should be used because it is the lightest tag manufactured; made of aluminum; non-corrosive and non-poisonous. This ear tag is endorsed by stockmen all over the United States.

Send for FREE Sample Tag and Prices.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.

67 W. Broadway

Salt Lake City



Salt Lake City, Utah

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH

\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

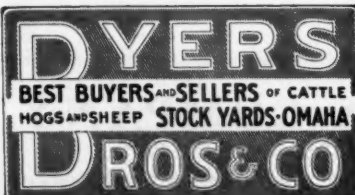
"The very best of everything at sensible prices"



Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers

WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES

At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho.



SHEEP IN WESTERN WYOMING

J. D. Noblitts.

The wool growers of southwestern Wyoming experienced death loss of sheep during last winter, ranging from 30 to 70 per cent of their flocks. In trying to avoid this loss, they incurred a feed expense over and above that required in ordinary seasons of about \$2 per head on the average, and as naturally would be expected following such a condition, and with the latest and coldest spring in the history of the country, ewes reached the lambing grounds in a badly impoverished condition, notwithstanding the fact that they had consumed more hay and grain per head, than had ever been the case before in any one year during the history of the range sheep business in this part of the intermountain district, and as the death loss as estimated above practically all occurred before shearing, the loss in wool alone was very heavy. The summer range was generally at least a good average and the season reasonably favorable, but weak ewes do not give the proper support to their lambs and consequently a considerable portion of the lamb crop was so stunted during the early part of their lives that they never entirely recovered, which accounts for the increased per cent of light weight lambs marketed this fall.

The number of grown ewes being carried over this winter is considerably below the average. The number of ewe lambs being held over is probably slightly above the average for recent former years, but as these lambs will not bear lambs until the spring of 1919, the lamb crop for next year will have to be considerably below the average.

Feed of all kinds is unusually high, and the expense of wintering sheep is starting in on a very materially increased basis.

The high price paid for wool and mutton this season was the only thing that could have possibly saved many a flockmaster from financial ruin, as resulting from last winter's expenses and heavy losses, and the general shortage of sheep and wool, together with the indication of continued high prices, is

the only thing that can save the industry, and come anywhere near keeping up the numbers of sheep, even to the decreasing capacity of the range. The applications for 640-acre grazing homesteads are being selected largely from the lambing grounds, and if all of the applications which have been made, were designated at this time as coming under the classification of the grazing homestead law, a very great number of the flockmasters would not have the slightest idea, as to where, or how they could lamb their sheep next spring.

The apparent confidence of flockmasters in the continuance of present high prices, together with the hope that grazing homestead classification and designation will not come as rapidly as was at first expected, has encouraged some of them to keep up their numbers of breeding ewes to somewhere near last year's numbers.

In the opinion of many, a system of careful classification of the lands applied for under the grazing homestead law and a general policy on the part of the government to not permit the "Rush Act" to be applied too vigorously by the applicants, would go a long ways towards protecting the country at large against the so-called homestead speculator and at the same time help materially to prevent, or at least postpone, the tremendous decrease in the number of sheep and cattle which a too liberal or careless policy would inevitably and hurriedly compel.

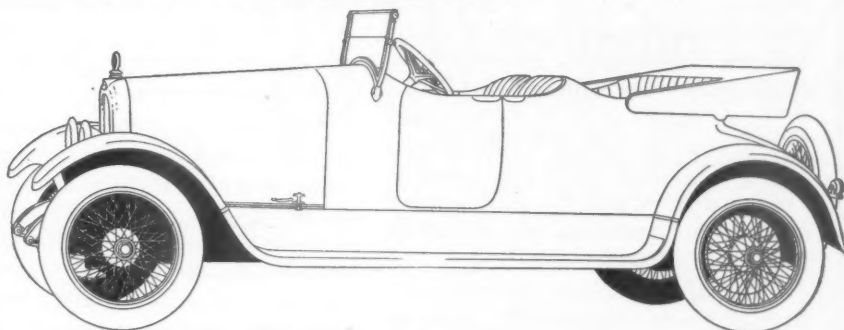
SHEEP ARE NOT ESTRAYS

Billings, Mont.—The attorney general has rendered an opinion of vast importance to the sheep interests of Montana. Therein he holds that sheep are not estrays as other stock, and consequently the state livestock commission is unauthorized to take possession thereof as it may do with cattle, horses, etc. He holds that action against sheep must be taken under other statutes. The opinion was rendered in response to a query by the commission as to what could be done with sheep of unknown ownership.

THE W. K. LOVERING COMPANY

ANNOUNCES AN ADVANCED SHOWING OF THE

NEW SERIES



MARMION 34

*"The Car that
Is the Talk
Of All
Motordom"*

You Are Cordially
Invited to Inspect
These Models at
Our New Show
Rooms.

400-406 South State Street

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Phone Wasatch 1846

THE SURE TICK DIP



Kills all ticks with one dipping

Officially Endorsed for Wyoming Dipping

Cooper's Powder Dip has been on the world's market 74 years---it is used everywhere sheep are raised for profit---enough is sold every year to dip half the sheep in the world.

Cooper's Powder Dip kills all the ticks---prevents fresh attacks---improves the quality of wool---increases the growth of wool---all with a single dipping each year.

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS

152 West Huron St., CHICAGO

Utah Branch—224-226 So. West Temple St.
Salt Lake City, Utah

ASK YOUR DEALER

Montana Branch—Stapleton Block
Billings, Montana



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

The Dependable Dip

KILLS SHEEP TICKS

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab,
Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear
Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

**A Dip That Does the Work
Without Injury**

To the Animal or Fleece.

No burning of the Fibres

No Staining, No Poisoning

No Sickening

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

Equally Good for All Livestock
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

**A SANITARY PROTECTION
AGAINST**

HOG CHOLERA

and other contagious diseases.

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2½
per cent dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will
kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes
by contact.

Write for free descriptive booklets on the
care of Sheep and all livestock.

Parke, Davis & Co.

DEPARTMENT ANIMAL INDUSTRY
Detroit, Michigan

SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA

Happy New Year to all the wool growers. May this be a year of prosperity for us all. At the 54th Annual Convention we want to have a talk with all the members and see what are the chances of furnishing each of the members with a button to represent the National Wool Growers' Association. I would suggest the head of a Rambouillet ram with the letters N. W. G. A. (or M. of N. W. G. A.) I believe that all the members ought to be willing to put in an extra dollar on this, as with that amount, by getting them made up by the thousands, we ought to get a very attractive button.

Well, sheep conditions can't be better in this part of the world. We have had the best fall weather I can ever remember. But if there had been about four or six inches of snow about the first of December, it would have made it still better, for sheep are going in on the Nevada deserts.

Have sold some crossbred ewes and ewe lambs, the ewes running in age from yearlings to 7-year-olds, at \$15 per head. This is surely some different from the years gone by. In 1904 I bought some very good ewes, yearlings to 5-year-olds, at \$3.50 per head, and in 1905 I saw thousands of good fat lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per head. The enlarged homestead has caused some worry, but we can surely be thankful that sheep happened to be so extremely high just at this time, so that the ones who have had to reduce will come out on top; for by getting these figures for sheep they can turn around and buy deeded land. Then they can be independent forever.

I am getting into the registered sheep business at the present time and have a little flock started. I just received two registered two-year-old bred Rambouillet ewes from the Messrs. King Bros. of Laramie, Wyoming, yesterday. They did not look very happy as they had been on the way several days.

We were very fortunate in contracting our hay supply along in September, as we then paid \$14.75 per ton, while now the same hay would cost

\$25 per ton. Also put in a supply of oil cake that cost us \$68.40 per ton delivered within six and one-half miles from our winter quarters, and barley landed at the same place cost \$37.60 per ton. Haven't fed the range sheep a single meal yet, but have been feeding the high-grades about a month and a half. I used nothing but Rambouillet and Lincoln rams on my sheep this fall. Turned the bucks out with them the fifth of November.

I feel safer and freer from worry this fall than I have felt for the last twelve years, as there is enough feed and hay to last well along into April, and besides all my ewes are below six years of age and in good condition. I have as nice coming two-year-old range Rambouillet ewes as a fellow should ever want to see. They are the picture of health and happiness, and will mean wealth for me next June, when I will pull off their 14-pound coats of three and one-half-inch wool.

I am going to trap and poison coyotes the next two months and see if we can clean out our range a little. This may help in keeping herders on the job, as I know that two quit herding on account of being scared of coyotes. There have been many sheep dogs poisoned here lately and I cannot account for the trouble, as we have not set any out yet.

W. H. GUSCETTI, Calif.

SHEEP IN NORTH DAKOTA

The one crop system of farming is fast giving way to mixed and stock farming in the Red River Valley of North Dakota. Sheep are very fast coming into their own. Five years ago there were very few sheep in the country and no fences. Now the greater part of the farmers is keeping a flock and five years from now will see all the country under fence. Alfalfa was never sown in this part of the state before 1913. It is now gaining great favor and is doing fine. There was more than two tons of seed sown in this vicinity last spring.

GLEN MARTIN, North Dakota.

CORN SHOW**PREDICTS PROSPERITY**

Truly the world is moving forward and progress is gradually passing the old time ways of farming. Five years ago a corn show in the Willamette Valley of Oregon would have struck the average resident as humorous indeed. The Willamette Valley, first cleared of timber, was used for stock grazing by the early pioneers and then was followed by wheat farming for a long time. Grain was the principal crop for decades until the yield became so low something had to be done. Then came the new era of diversification. The more enterprising discovered that fruit, that magical lure of the Eastern tourist, could be grown. Trees and bushes were planted by the thousands and the Willamette Valley became famous. But no country can long endure without its livestock, and with that comes the necessity for a cheap feed. The farmers shook their heads about corn. "It can't be grown," they said. But the persistent effort of a few enterprising leaders encouraged by the agricultural college continued the corn campaign. That corn is to be figured among the most important crops, is now assured. The silo has made its appearance and will become more familiar to the landscape.

The Lane County Corn Show held at Eugene December 13th was an inspiration even to its sponsors. Not only were the exhibits large and of quality but unprecedented interest was shown. The most constructive feature was the auction of seed corn which was not only purchased by farmers but by County Agriculturists in adjoining counties, which insures the distribution of more and better corn next year.

The banks of Eugene and especially the work of the Bank of Commerce are to be congratulated in their foresight and assistance given. Mr. Rowe, president of the Bank of Commerce and the originator of the contest idea last year, said, "With the growing of corn comes the feeding of livestock and we know then the stability and future of our agricultural development is secured."

R. A. BLANCHARD.

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Write the Secretary for information and printed matter about Dorsets.

predatory wild animals—especially the coyote, he being deemed the arch enemy of the sheepman; but little organized effort towards his extermination was ever put forth in this section of the country. This year has been the very worst the sheepmen here have ever experienced. The coyote alone has cost small herd owners with a thousand head of sheep all the way from \$500 to \$2,500 since last spring. The larger owners suffered in proportion, but accepted their losses as being unavoidable. Finally our association appealed to the government for help. The head of the Biological Survey was appealed to and he agreed to furnish a field superintendent to conduct the work of poisoning if the wool growers would raise funds sufficient to pay the men necessary to conduct the work.

The Western Slope Wool Growers' Association called a meeting and decided at once to accept the offer of Mr. Crawford, acting for the government. Accordingly, our advisory board was selected to act as a committee to collect the necessary money from all stockmen who would contribute towards this fund. Funds already collected are sufficient to keep six men

in the field for almost three months and the amount is to be increased. In addition to the money contributions, the sheepmen contributed old horses, mules, and burros to be killed and used as "station baits."

Mr. Crawford and A. L. Quickel, the local field superintendent, then showed the men how to set a "station bait." The second day after the bait was placed one coyote was killed; the third day three coyotes were killed; the fourth day some boys captured the bag, but on the fifth day two more coyotes were killed, all from one bait.

Today the hunters are going to their respective districts, the country having been divided into sections and each hunter assigned to and being made responsible for his own section. Quite a little good natured rivalry has arisen among the different hunters as to which one will bring in the greatest number of coyote pelts, and the sheepmen feel every dollar contributed towards this fund will be very well spent.

I hope the sheepmen all over the West will awake to the actual danger of the coyote menace and begin a war of extermination on him.

JAMES E. BROWN, Colorado.

MONTANA SHEEP

J. B. Seely, supervisor of the Helena forest, announces applications for increased grazing area in that reservation for next year, on the basis of largely increased flocks. Similar reports from other forest supervisors indicate that despite the heavy shipments of sheep last fall, Montana will still retain a very large number of woolies.

MONTANA SHEEP SOLD

Former Senator John M. Darroch of Park County, has sold his 6,000-acre sheep ranch, together with its stock holdings and hay and other machinery to M. McInnis and Inkster Brothers of Spokane, for \$235,000. Included in the deal was the Darroch bands of sheep. This is one of the most important deals of the year.

The American Hampshire Sheep Association

Hampshires are the most popular sheep in the United States. They are the most practical farmers' sheep in existence. Hampshires sold for the highest average price at the National Wool Growers auction sale in September, 1916. The sheep that won the first prize on carload wether lambs at 1916 International. This car wether lambs won Grand Championship over all breeds and all ages. The sheep that always pleases; always makes money; always wins. The best mutton sheep in the world. Write the Secretary for information.

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